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Astronauts' feat symbolises our technological century

Men's hearts and minds were moved more by the fate of the first shipwrecked astronauts than was to be expected in the event of a succesful lunar landing. They have become true heroes of the age, successfully withstanding an environment hostile to all earthly life.

As the third team of astronauts to set foot on the Moon Lovell, Halse and Swigert would soon have been forgotten. As it is they stand alongside or even above Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins as figures symbolic of late twentieth-century technology.

The moving moments of their dangerous but successfully concluded seven-day journey fire the imagination. From the adventures of the Argonauts in the ancient world to the computerised journey into space of the astronauts the history of civilisation can tell many a tale of courageous men who risked their lives to reach a far-off and mysterious goal.

Averting imminent danger and overcoming the weakness and inadequacy of the human body they finally met with success, but failures as well as successes have kept the wheel of historic development in motion.

Survival involves learning from mistakes and inadequacies. A man who dare to go to the limits of his knowledge and ability must be prepared to call into question the point of his efforts and possibilities.

Has the development that began with the mastering of the Earth's gravitational pull by Yuri Gagarin of Russia on 12 April 1961, only to threaten to end, almost nine years later to the day, in momentous catastrophe been a mistake?

Will Man reaching for the stars fall victim to overweening pride in a power that sees space exploration as a suitable means of dominating others?

There can be no denying that the development of missile and satellite technology owes a great deal to military stimulus. The first rockets that reached Europe from China via India and Arabia were promptly used for military purposes.

The first major missile, launched to previously unparalleled heights from German soil in 1942, was also conceived of as an insuperable weapon. But the men who went the roundabout way of weaponry were possessed nontheless by the millenial dream of mastering the Earth's gravitational pull.

The first lunar landing was the apex of an enormous pyramid containing the sum total of knowledge of the universe gained since the first scientific observations of the Babylonians, Sumerians, Egyptians and Greeks.

Setbacks and relapse into barbarism and ignorance have proved unable to prevent Mankind from thinking the desirable and daring the conceivable. Enthusiasm, imagination and a belief in the future are, when all is said and done, characteristic of the picture history paints of Man.

Without these salient qualities there would be no such thing as progress, the Janus head of which is no stranger for those who know.

From the viewpoint of a justified morality intent on not losing sight of the prospect of Man's salvation the cultivation of virgin soil or travel to new and unseen worlds may appear questionable but for the scientist there is no going back.

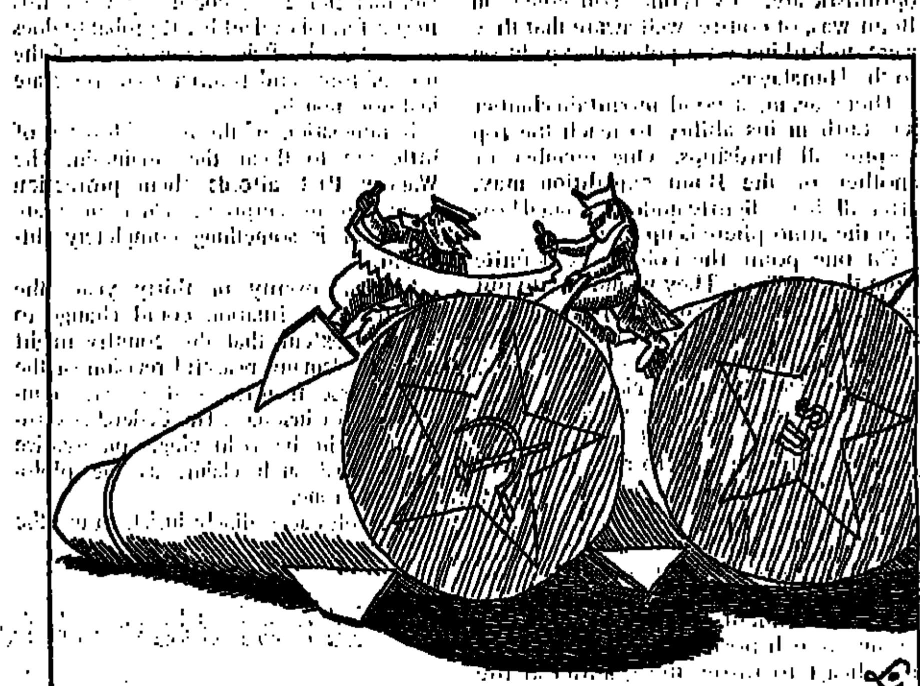
Appeals to devote himself to the more urgent task of improving conditions on Earth will not stop the scientist from increasing his knowledge of the origin and destiny of the comprehensible world.

The breakthrough to a new dimension has, when all is said and done, made it particularly clear how minute yet worth maintaining the life-giving oasis in the infinity of space that we call Earth is. It also shows how disgraceful it is of its inhabitants still not to have eliminated wars, famine and poverty.

The mere idea, fantastic though it may be, will strengthen many people's conviction that Man must not slack in his efforts to set foot, in the best possible meaning of the word, in the expanses of space.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 April 1970)

IN THIS ISSUE



Arms reduction the Salt way!

(Cartoon: E.M. Lang/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

Salt talks — peace by understanding rather than threats

The Salt talks have been resumed in Vienna. Peace is at stake. The delegations of the two nuclear powers meeting in Belvedere Palace know that armed hostilities between them are improbable at the moment but by virtue of the intimate knowledge they have of the topic both they and their governments are only too aware of how fragile peace is in the nuclear age.

"Man is involved in continuous struggle with a technology that is not only a servant but also tending to take control of everything living. The greater the perfection of technology, the greater the danger of accidental war.

Setbacks such as Apollo 13 may show that there are still limits to what is a technological decade but defeats sustained by the human intellect at the hands of matter represent a challenge to try again.

This is as much as to say that the deterrent as a strategic goal and the maintenance of the balance of power as a political programme — the attempt to counter the unreason of war with reason — may become dubious formulas backed by hopes rather than reality.

The machinery of destruction can become more powerful than the will to survive. Vistas such as these decided the Americans to talk with the Russians. Together they are seeking definitions of strategic weapons systems in order to be able to compare them and maybe mutually disarm.

Lurking in the background is the philosophical question as to how peace by threat can be developed into peace by understanding. Experts are overwhelmed by the extent to which technology seems bound to influence the future of Mankind.

The situation calls for common sense on both sides. Nixon and Brezhnev both sent encouraging messages yet there is little call for optimism.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 April 1970)

Washington must be kept in the Common Market picture

Europe has a vital interest in maintaining good relations with the United States. At present, though, relations between America and the European Economic Community (EEC) are strained. The complex process of integration that is going on within the Common Market is a closed book as far as the USA is concerned. "You Europeans," US ambassador to the EEC Schaetzel noted in a recent Bonn lecture that was rightly paid great attention, "seem simply to have forgotten to tell us Americans the storyline of your integration policy." On his recent visit to the United States Chancellor Willy Brandt was able to make good some of this backlog.

Except for a select band of experts the laborious process of European integration has become not only unfathomable for Washington. What is worse, the Common Market is increasingly gaining the reputation of being a community that does nothing but interfere with world trade, particularly with its agricultural policy.

It is continually felt to be erecting new trade barriers — value-added tax, for instance, or preferential agreements with African and Mediterranean countries — both measures designed to undermine Gatt. And now this same EEC is on the point of canvassing new and powerful members.

But the Americans are inquisitive. They set great store by simple formulas and would like, to take one example from among the topics under transatlantic discussion, to know once and for all what lies behind the Common Market's policy towards the Mediterranean region.

There have, of course, been any number of comparable moves by the EEC Council of Ministers and the Brussels Common Market Commission. There are agreements with almost all Mediterranean countries on citrus fruit preferences and tariff reductions but the Americans feel it is all a little improvised, a little coincidental. They would dearly like to know how policy is formulated and what it all means.

The EEC, the Commission and the Council of Ministers provide a far too inadequate supply of information. Walter Hallstein, German first president of the Common Market Commission, clearly realised the need but was unable to overcome political resistance to a more liberal information policy.

Despite the establishment of an in-

Continued on page 2

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Oder-Neisse obstacle pivotal to Polish talks

It is growing increasingly evident that the Federal government entered into negotiations with Poland a little too optimistically. Everyone concerned in Bonn was, of course, well aware that they were embarking on a political expedition to the Himalayas.

There again, a good mountain-climber has faith in his ability to reach the top despite all hardships. One member or another of the Bonn expedition may, after all, have slightly underestimated how thin the atmosphere is up there.

On one point the Poles were definite from the word go. They would like to put relations with this country on a normal footing. For them normal means official recognition of Poland's western frontier along the rivers Oder and Neisse.

No one knows exactly whether public opinion in the Federal Republic has progressed far enough to accept the fact that the Oder-Neisse line is, once and for all, the frontier between Germany and Poland. The Federal government is consequently trying to postpone the moment of truth a little longer.

The government is not, in any case, in a strong enough position to be able with a light heart to throw the gauntlet at the entire national opposition. Franz Josef Strauss and his followers provided a foretaste of what to expect at the recent party conference of his Christian Social Union in Munich.

The present administration in Bonn may even have misgivings of principle. It is one thing to know that the German Eastern territories are gone for good, quite another to confirm the loss in writing.

This is why the Bonn negotiators tried to convince the Poles that a guarantee of inviolability of frontiers as part of a mutual renunciation of the use of force should give them the necessary feeling of security, the feeling that the western territories are at long last theirs.

To begin with it did indeed look as though the Poles were prepared to join in the quest for a formula that does the de facto state of affairs in Central Europe justice while at the same time making it easier for the government in Bonn to weather the storms of domestic opposition.

From the start, though, no one, neither German nor Pole, could say what this magic formula might be. It probably does exist. For the Poles renunciation of the use of force and frontier guarantees are just not enough.

Renunciation of the use of force is of little use to them, they maintain. The Warsaw Pact affords them protection from violent surprises. What they are afraid of is something completely different.

In ten, twenty or thirty years the international situation could change to such an extent that this country might after all demand peaceful revision of the Oder-Neisse frontier – at a peace conference, for instance. The Federal government might be right-wing, conservative and regard such claims as the philosophers' stone.

The Poles accordingly insist, to use the words of State Council Chairman Marian Spychalski, that "no German government in whatever circumstances be allowed to question the permanent character of Poland's western frontiers."

Were a Polish delegation to a peace conference unable to produce an express waiver of the possibility of revision by both German governments Warsaw would be no better off than it is today.

When all is said and done Polish ears prick up when the present Opposition in this country repeatedly stresses that the possibility must be kept open.

Whichever way it looks at it and no matter how difficult the Federal government may find it to make the final move Bonn will not for much longer be able to put off the realisation that a genuine normalisation of relations between the Federal Republic and Poland is only to be had in return for an unconditional recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier.

Bonn may feel it is inopportune to do so at the present juncture but if this is the case it must also accept that the prospects of making further progress in Warsaw are slender, and since all other attempts to make headway in Eastern Europe are closely linked to progress in Warsaw the prospects of successful negotiations in Moscow and East Berlin will be even poorer than they are as it is.

Hans-Herbert Gaebel
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 April 1970)

Escalation of terror in Athens

Dictators are touchy and this is particularly true of the Athens regime. Firmly anchored in Nato and an associate member of the Common Market the junta fails to understand why this country, which occupies a key position in both bodies, is so insistent on the restoration of democracy in Greece.

As the military government sees it Bonn has every reason to be more "anti-communist" than it itself is. Athens will never appreciate the fact that Bonn is, by virtue of its own past history, in a particularly good position to see through the junta's pretext for the 1967 coup.

Instead Papadopoulos's men have visions of an anti-Greek conspiracy. Demands for a recall of all Greek workers in this country have been voiced on the ground that they are being alienated from their mother country by the West German trade unions "in cooperation with Greek traitors in exile."

Federal Republic businessmen are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain what are in fact good trade relations between the two countries.

Of late Bonn has on several occasions lodge official protests against goings-on in Greece. This intervention is of little effect since the military government counters all criticism from without by an escalation of terror.

The release of composer Mikis Theodorakis was based on altogether different considerations. It was intended as moral cover for the sentences passed on dozens of public figures in an Athens trial that recently created something of a stir.

Theodorakis, whose family has had to stay in Greece, represents no danger to the junta. His family can now legally be interned by way of reprisal.

Nikos Konstantinide
(Kieler Nachrichten, 15 April 1970)

Continued from page 1

dependent directorate-general the present Commission is not fully aware of the size and significance of the task.

In Washington, for instance, the EEC has a staff of three to deal not only with business in hand but also to glean information in order to be able to provide it to the lobby jungle of the American capital.

Transatlantic relations will continue to be strained for as long as the Common Market countries fail to reach agreement on an improvement of information services in third countries. It is a matter not merely of principle but also of the practical problems that arise.

Walter Hallstein's proposal to establish EEC embassies was vetoed by the French. Similar misgivings, which have always been political dynamite, arose at the mere mention of a contact committee.

Chaired perhaps by the Commission, the committee could consist of representatives of member governments, specialists and industry. But at what level is it to function? It can neither be too high nor too low.

The view many Americans have of the EEC is often a travesty of the real thing, then. What, one may well ask, is America's policy towards the EEC? It has been

Washington and the Common Market

evident since the President's sponsorship of a new Trade Expansion Act in November that Mr Nixon favours a free trade policy.

Yet no one is prepared to forecast at the moment whether the President will gain from Congress the powers for which he is asking, the power to cut customs duties by up to twenty per cent, for instance. No one, for that matter, is placing bets on whether or not Congress will actually abolish the American Selling Price System, an annoying tariff system if ever there was one.

Europe has a vital interest in maintaining good relations with the United States. This does not exclude the possibility of a clear and independent European viewpoint; indeed, it presupposes one.

An attempt to develop the existing EEC into an economic and currency union would without doubt be welcomed by the Americans if only it were properly packaged, as an up-to-the-minute policy of European integration.

The Americans must be told why even if it succeeds it will take at least ten years to evolve an economic union – and the explanation must continually be repeated.

The President and the Chancellor must view US relations with the EEC and trade policy controversies as part of the sum total of Atlantic relations. This total includes the American military presence in Europe, Nato and Nato finances.

Certainly in the opinion of Moscow and Marxists the European Common Market is a highly political matter. Yet the Communists are not alone in dealing with economic matters as though they were of supreme political importance.

What if the East demands a slow-down of integration moves in the West as a counter-concession for some move of its own?

The United States must be given to understand in no uncertain terms that a determined policy of integration in the West remains the sine qua non of any discussion with the East, that the Bonn Federal government continues to take integration seriously and that a sensible framework for inevitable conflicts of interest between the EEC and the United States must he drawn up.

Hans-Herbert Götz
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 April 1970)

Behind the scen[es] changes in the Kremlin

Several of the allegedly or ge[nuinely] sick senior officials in Mosc[ow have] made public appearances since [the an]nouncements that they were ill [. There] seems to be no end to the sympt[oms of] changeover in the Soviet capital.

The techniques of power strug[gle seem] to have changed. The losers are n[o longer] shot, as they were in Stalin's da[y. They] are not declared to be enemies [of the] Party, as in Khrushchev's day, eit[her.]

They simply fall "ill" – and si[nce the] Kremlin leaders are all old en[ough for] suspicions not to arise when th[ey are] stated to have contracted some[thing or] other this would seem to be th[e best] way of effecting a change at the t[op.]

Changes at the very top are [not, of] course, to be expected at the [moment.] The centenary of Lenin's birth w[as] a poor background for open [power] struggles. Behind the scenes p[ower is,] however, changing hands.

Three of the most important [depart]ment heads of the CPSU centr[al com]mittee's propaganda machine ha[ve been] supplanted. Propaganda chief Ste[panov is] to take over the embassy in Pe[king – a] thankless task if ever there was one.

Deputy chief Dmitryuk has [. . .] harshly criticised work published [for] the 25th anniversary of victory [over] Hitler. In his view it was neither p[. . .] enough nor sufficiently har[d in] tone. Criticism of Stalin or the [short]comings of Soviet defence in 194[1 is no] longer permitted.

The indications are that First Se[cretary] Brezhnev stands to benefit. Tw[o] top-level appointments prove that [Brezh]nev would like to gain control of [agricul]ture and industry, utilising the [. . .] Soviet economic crisis to extend hi[s per]sonal power.

First Secretary Sokolov of the [. . .] party region, an agricultural spe[cialist] banned to the backwoods by Khru[shchev,] has been appointed deputy planni[ng . . .] and First Secretary Yefremov of St[. . .] First Deputy Chairman of the sta[te com]mittee for Science and Technology.

Brezhnev is manoeuvring his hen[chmen] into key positions. The die may [be cast] before the XXIV Congress of the [Soviet] Communist Party, which is due to [. . .] at the end of this year. The way [things] look at the moment the general di[rection] of developments is towards neo-Sta[linism.]

(CHRIST UND WELT, 17 Ap[ril 1970)]

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

SPD straitjacket Munich's popular mayor

Hans Jochen Vogel, Mayor of Munich and the Social Democrat brother of the Christian Democrat Education Minister of the Rhineland-Palatinate Bernhard Vogel, is the most popular mayor in the Federal Republic.

The fact that he projects an image of being not a typical German but a Bavarian is a major factor in the decision to hold the 1972 Olympic Games in the Federal Republic.

Munich, the city's mayor and the Olympic Games of 1972 have in recent years been spoken of in the same breath. Vogel has advertised Munich to the world. The impression he has given of it has been outstanding.

This Vogel (the German for Bird) is not jockeying the Federal Republic but 'flying' for Munich. The fact that the Federal Republic is doing very nicely has a result of this is simply an advantageous side-effect.

When the Olympic Games are opened in Munich in 1972 and the youth of the world gathers in the "secret capital of the Federal Republic" Munich's Oberbürgermeister will no longer be Hans Jochen Vogel.

It is not that his downfall must be predicted when the new mayor of Munich is elected in spring 1972. If Vogel, now 43, puts up for election again he will be re-elected with an overwhelming majority. Even CSU party officials in Munich are convinced of this.

But this successful mayor will not put up for re-election in Munich a few weeks before the Games are opened. He cannot, must not and will not.

The Bavarian SPD committee has decided that Vogel's political career will take a different course from 1972. The Mayor of Munich, it decreed, must devote himself to Bavarian Regional Assembly politics. In 1972 he shall leave the Munich Town Hall, in 1973 he will be elected Bavarian SPD Provincial Assembly chairman and 1974 he will become Prime Minister of a Bavaria reconquered by the SPD.

This has been thought out to its logical conclusion by the Bavarian Social Democrats, for if the SPD is to chalk up successes between the Isar and the Main it will only be possible by making their best man their leading contender. With the Olympic Games as the background, however, such a decision is simply the expression of political parochialism.

Munich's Mayor had not even voiced his own decision when the Social Democrat programme planners started building up his successor.

When the only thinkable candidate for successor, the popular chief of Munich police Manfred Schreiber, declined outright the SPD left flank came up with Bundestag member Manfred Schmidt.

34-year-old Schmidt conquered the constituency of Christian Socialist member Prince Konstantin of Bavaria who was killed in a flying accident shortly before the 1969 general elections.

The decision of Munich's left-wing, like the decision of the Provincial Assembly committee of the SPD in Bavaria was in striking contrast to the opinions held by the population of Munich.

Later public opinion polls have shown this clearly. The citizens of Munich want to keep Hans Jochen Vogel as their Mayor. Those who are particularly in favour of him want to keep him because they like him and those who oppose him for party-political reasons want to keep him since they do not want to see the Mayor responsible for organising the Olympics slip away from the line of fire if there should be any dire consequences from Munich's Olympic adventure. Perhaps the citizens of Munich also fear that this mid-left Mayor could be followed by someone from the extreme left of the party, someone who in these circumstances would not reject from the start like Vogel every temptation and every attempt to alter the laws pertaining to the Mayor's term of office and postpone the mayoral elections in Munich until after the Olympics.


Hans Jochen Vogel (Photo: dpa)

The Oberbürgermeister in Munich, like his counterparts in New York, Paris, London, Tokyo and a dozen world cities, is a particular political figure with a more clearcut role than many a governor and many a prime minister.

In the case of Munich's present mayor it is hard to avoid the impression that he is a 'bird' who is being imprisoned in the party cage before he can determine his own flight path.

This impression is only increased by the alacrity with which his successor has been "made".

Has Hans Jochen Vogel had any time free to think about his future career or was it determined in advance by the party administration? What would happen if he weighed up popular opinion against his party's interests and decided to stay? Could he be permitted to stand again? Can he still do so?

Josef Othmar Zöller
(CHRIST UND WELT, 17 April 1970)

A few surprises as diplomatic positions change hands

Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz' successor as State Secretary to the Foreign Office, Paul Frank, is not a discovery of the present Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel.

Frank's talents had already been recognised by Scheel's predecessors Gerhard Schröder and Willy Brandt. For a long time this former head of Political Department I at the Foreign Ministry, now aged 52, has been reckoned to be one of the most capable men in this country's diplomatic service.

He was the personal adviser to Ambassador Hausenstein in France. During the Count Huyn affair he made a name for himself with several sparkling remarks. His name became known to a wider public when he negotiated for the release of the South Koreans kidnapped in the Federal Republic.

In the summer a second State Secretary, Günther Harkort, will join Duckwitz in retirement.

He will probably be replaced by Baron Sigismund von Braun, who is currently representing the Federal Republic in France, and was favourite up until recently to succeed Duckwitz.

The fact that von Braun, the 59-year-old brother of the famous space scientist, did not replace Duckwitz and that he will in future deal predominantly with matters of trade and development aid is the biggest surprise in this shake up at top level in the Foreign Ministry.

Re-organisation of the Foreign Office means that EEC questions may also come under von Braun's jurisdiction.

This re-organisation also means that the changeover will not come in the spring as originally planned, but a few months later, so that both Frank and von Braun have time to prepare themselves for their new responsibilities.

In contrast the present ambassador in Paris Paul Frank is not considered a career diplomat so much as a political intellectual with administrative experience.

This aspitant to the highest post in Federal Republic diplomacy is considered by many to be in several aspects similar to the advisers on foreign policy who surrounded John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 17 April 1970)

Where should trade unions meet?

Der Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB), this country's trade union confederation has received an invitation from its counterpart in the German Democratic Republic, *Der Freie Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund (FDGB)* to go to Magdeburg.

The decision whether to accept this invitation or not will be made at the next DGB conference at the beginning of May.

It is probable that it will not be accepted. A unanimous decision was reached by the DGB committee in recent weeks that it was unreasonable to have the path to talks, that both sides want, dictated to it by the GDR.

In the DGB's opinion talks should be held at the headquarters of each trade union federation, that is to say Düsseldorf and East Berlin.

Heinz Oskar Vetter's proposed journey to East Berlin came up against the same difficulties as Willy Brandt's trip to Erfurt last month.

The GDR is just as unwilling to let Vetter, the DGB Chairman, travel via West Berlin as it was let the Federal Chancellor do so. Willy Brandt and GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph had to make a compromise and go to Erfurt. So why is the DGB taking a harder line than the central government did?

It can put forth good reasons for so doing. Whereas the Bonn government has to pay heed to the political situation in Berlin inasmuch as the Western part of the city has close ties with the Federal Republic, but in domestic and international law stands in a special context with regard to the Federal Republic, the DGB can regard the situation differently.

Its West Berlin branch office is one component part of the whole organisation and completely on a par with the other departments in other Federal states.

Up until now this has not been denied by the FDGB and it even went so far in 1966 as to send a delegation to West Berlin for the DGB Federal Congress in order to open up contacts with its Federal Republic counterpart.

The DGB is of the opinion that respect of integrity is required if the talks on an equal footing for which the FDGB has stated it is prepared are to materialise.

The DGB is not prepared to discriminate against its department in West Berlin. It does not regard itself as a political organisation, and as the same cannot be said of the FDGB this country's trades union federation is not prepared to let itself be outdone politically speaking.

It is for this reason that the DGB has refused to accept the firstnamed compromise meeting place, Boltenhagen on the Baltic. It is for this reason that it is unlikely to accept the new offer of a trip to Magdeburg.

If no unanimous decision can be reached about holding talks in East Berlin, the DGB has suggested the ball should be set rolling with a conference in Düsseldorf. So far the FDGB has shown no signs of being prepared to accept this offer.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 April 1970)

Immunity privileges waived by MPs in the Rhineland

Rhineland-Palatinate's one hundred Provincial Assembly members are in the process of divesting themselves of a historic parliamentary right – they no longer want to be immune.

Needless to say the right they are giving up has nothing to do with their bodily resistance to the ravages of viruses and bacteria!

Immunity in this case means the general right of members of parliament to be exempt from pursuit by enforcers of the law for any punishable offence, the only exception being if the pursuers should catch them red-handed or succeed in accumulating enough evidence to make a charge within twenty-four hours.

There was originally a good purpose behind this law of immunity, a privilege dating back to the nineteenth century.

It was designed to protect representatives of the public from frivolous charges and persecution in the days of a constitutional monarchy that basically mistrusted the constitution.

Such a concept is anachronistic today. In the parliamentary practice of the Federal Republic it has never had a rôle to play. The law of immunity came into conflict from the start with theory of equality contained in Basic Law and this was particularly so with regard to the crime of which members of parliaments are most commonly guilty – traffic offences.

Why should a member of a parliament be able to drink himself silly then climb behind the wheel of a car with impunity while a long-distance lorry driver who did the same would lose his livelihood?

There are two points in which the law of immunity continues to have a sense and is emphasised in some cases by the basic idea of equality: the member of a parliament enjoys protection from prosecution for libellous statements made in the House. Basic Law excepts this only scurrilous slander. Such protection within the parliament building plays an important part towards freedom of speech.

The second point is that when there are only small majorities if a charge can be brought against one or just a few members of that parliament it can have a great overt effect on public opinion.

No voter, whatever party he supports, is likely to cast his vote in favour of a candidate who has to defend himself in court.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 12 April 1970)

INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Road to Kassel strewn with obstacles

CONVERGENCY THEORY OFFERS A THREAT TO EAST BLOC

As the second meeting between Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph looms into the foreground the Socialist Unity Party (SED) is methodically intensifying its almost hysterical agitation against Bonn.

With barely concealed ardour the party is attacking the "sickening" demands for humanitarian concessions as if they had something to do with the war preparations of an imperialist system and the "infiltration of spies, saboteurs and others".

Looking at the issue from the point of view of the SED's *raison d'être* the campaign is not as illogical as it could appear in view of the Kassel date. Certain fringe events at the Erfurt meeting have further strengthened East Berlin's fear of outside contacts.

This is not to say that the government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) has aimed from the very beginning for a breakdown of the Kassel talks. For the SED too there are certain political compulsions that it cannot escape at a snap of its fingers. The party is all the more eagerly at work setting up obstacles on the path to understanding so that it can apply the brakes as it wants.

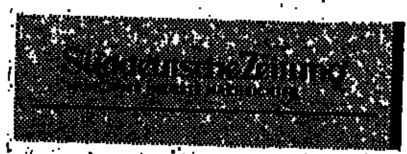
In this situation there is a certain wry charm in the fact that the SED calls upon former Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer as a welcome witness for the defence claiming that all his actions had proceeded from the acceptance that Berlin too belonged to the Soviet occupation zone.

But the Brandt government, the first to seek and make serious contact with the GDR government, is given no quarter by *Neues Deutschland* (the SED newspaper). The newspaper claims that the Brandt government is trying to achieve the full scope of "West German imperialism" by subtly camouflaging revanchist demands. Just like Stresemann, the paper adds, Brandt wants to attain ascendancy over Europe.

To us the comparison with a Nobel Peace Prize winner is not at all injurious. Stresemann was after all the statesman who concluded the Berlin Treaty with Russia parallel to the Locarno Treaties, paving the way, as many believe, for a continuation of Rapollo policies. He attracted the trust and confidence of people abroad as no other German statesman had done since 1890. This is obviously sufficient reason for the SED to label both him and Brandt as negative figures in history.

East Berlin has always feared free competition between social systems. This fear was strengthened by the events of the Prague Spring that has entered the annals of history as the curtain-raiser to a tragedy.

Since Chancellor Brandt has tried to break the ice the East with generally



recognised caution and with a remarkable show of confidence from the Western powers, especially the United States, East Berlin's dilemma has increased still further. The SED cannot on the one hand reject this function and, on the other hand, it is tormented by a lasting fear of the psychological and political consequences of a policy of frankness.

It is therefore no coincidence that the SED leadership saw itself forced in recent weeks to attack a seemingly abstract and academic theory that has achieved a near magical effect in both East and West under the name of the theory of convergency.

This theory is based on the assumption that the material compulsion of worldwide industrialisation will gradually lead to rapprochement between capitalist and socialist systems. The advocates of this theory claim that increasing consumer spending, the increasing power of technocrats and managers and the increasing de-ideologicalisation of the independent masses must lead to an increasingly more unified industrial society in East and West.

In his report on the state of the nation Chancellor Brandt proved himself to be no supporter of this theory of convergency. In his view it is right and wrong at the same time. Wrong, because the two States in Germany will not necessarily develop towards each other; right, because the necessity of a modern industrial society in East and West will demand reforms that do not depend on existing political and social conditions.

Even this concession of Brandt's towards the convergency theory need not prove a headache to SED leaders. Standardisation of certain forms of industrial management does not effect any changes in contrary political systems. And even if the standard of living of dependents in East and West were to approach each other more and more, this says nothing about the political reality in a centrally controlled one party system and in a pluralistic social order.

A "convergency" or rapprochement of industrial societies would have little to do with the question whether peaceful co-existence is possible or not in the sense of free competition between the systems. We can already speak of such co-existence between the Federal Republic and Rumania with more justification than between Moscow and Peking, not to mention relations between Moscow and Prague. What then is the reason for the agitated passion with which Walter Ulbricht follows Leonid Brezhnev in his campaign against the theory of convergency?

For over twenty years SED politicians have taken the greatest of trouble to attribute all the blame for East-West tensions to advocates of Cold War in the West. Now that Bonn and the Western powers have agreed for the first time to embark on a serious and widespread attempt to eliminate the Cold War, East Berlin needs a new bogey — rapprochement as a subtle form undermining an ideology.

In Erich Honecker's view the theory of convergency is used by aggressive circles only to justify their policy of bridge-building with Socialist countries as part of imperialist global strategy and its version in the Federal Republic's Eastern policy.

Agitation and hocus-pocus of [...] will reverse the formula "Change [through] rapprochement" into a declara[tion of] ideological war. This passionate [...] against the forging of links [...] explained by the system's domes[tic wor]ries.

Only the increasing fear of [...] erosion since 1968 explains why [...] has taken up arms against the [...] convergency that is far from [...] Western political strategy. On [the con]trary, it was the West which ha[d ...] with alarm that convergency in C[zechos]lovakia lead to the opposite. [...] product was not the doctrine of [conver]gency but the Brezhnev Doctrine.

But the Kassel meeting will [...] take place anyway. At any [rate the] Federal government is eager [to clear] away all existing legal and pol[itical ob]stacles. Fears in East Berlin [about] the forging of links are no [...] against the firm continuation of [...] policy. They only show how co[...] the struggle for understanding [...] come in 1970.

Hans Sch[...]

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 [...])

Wehner calls for fully valid treaty

"We would be doing ourselves an historical service if we were to bring about all possible settlements and a fully valid treaty between these two disparately governed States," Herbert Wehner, Chairman of the Bundestag Social Democrats, said at the Franconian Party Congress in Nuremberg on the relationship between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 April 1970)

Ban on Western visitors to Erfurt

Erfurt has now been herm[etically] sealed off for visitors from th[e Feder]al Republic. Townsfolk are havi[ng ...] relatives in this country that the [...] Democratic Republic organisa[tions re]sponsible are not at present [issuing] residence permits for Erfurt.

This measure is meant to [...] information on the treatment of [demons]trators at the Brandt-Stoph meeti[ng ...] penetrating to the West.

The Socialist Unity Party (SED) [has so] far officially denied all rumours co[ncern]ing a wave of arrests. But the Party [has] clearly introduced sanctions again[st] "ringleaders".

(DIE WELT, 9 April [...])

Lenin lives — in the GDR

The campaign is in full flight as production and sales, milking and feeding, painting and singing and specially planning and administration are carried out the name of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Lenin is omnipresent in the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

Alfred Wellm, a third-rate poet, made a confession to the party organ *Neues Deutschland*: "I owe Lenin the all embracing feeling of security, confidence and concern. I owe him the feeling of happiness at success and discontent at every defeat. I owe him identity with the Party." With pathos the man of letters celebrates the Marxist-Leninist ideology that bestows upon Man "the sublime feeling of liberty."

In practice the name of Lenin is linked at present in the GDR not with sublime feelings of liberty but with concrete political campaigns that could be graced with other data and slogans.

Poet Jo Schulz, whose talents are on the same general par as those of Wellm, comes nearer to the real situation in a three-line poem entitled *Answer of a Contemporary*: How I came to Lenin? / Is easily told: / I needed an argument.

Now party functionaries too are making use of Lenin's argument are taking the hundredth anniversary of his birth as an occasion for criticism and self-criticism in the yardsticks of the Republic and organising competitions all over the country in his name.

Art and literature do not remain untouched by this development. The great assessment within the sphere of culture policy provokes self confessions and ministerial speeches, assuming various grotesque forms at various levels.

At a meeting of the Association of Creative Artists of the Administrative District of Halle there was a demand to do more for monumental art which lacked not only intellectual pre-conditions but also large enough studios.

In a speech at Dresden, Culture Minister Klaus Gysi indicated many sore points on the uneven path to a socialist national culture. He also knew the root of the trouble — bourgeois individualism, widespread vanity and the hankering after original effects. Certain fashions, he said, were imitated surprisingly quickly and spontaneously and there must be ideological barriers there too.

Alexander Abusch recently dealt with these ideological barriers in East Berlin's Congress Hall. Abusch's statements have the character of a programme and firmly reject attempts to split Leninism from Marxism and have their climax in the ideological maxim: "Leninism alone is the living, creative Marxism of the twentieth century." He should added: Leninism as a dogma as interpreted by the Ideological Commission of the Central Committee.

Abusch's speech is a defence, defamation and ultimatum at the same time. The main target is Marxist research in the West. Rebel Roger Garaudy has become an anti-Leninist, even though his book *Marxism in the Twentieth Century* is based on Lenin. Ernst Fischer is [...] an anarchistic, mystical, Utopian [...] capitalist show society and is now [...] be an open anti-Communist. The [Frank]furt School is misrepresented as [a ...] Marxist group and Adorno and H[orkhei]mer are maligned as much as [...] Marcuse is.

The tune being played by Abus[ch ...] as follows: "It is not by chance th[at the] ruling powers in West Germany [...] the Lenin anniversary year, trying [to put] forth a whole flood of left-wing li[terature] planned to serve the struggle [against] Marxist-Leninism in both young [...] in the present intellectual situation. In truth they want to find in Le[nin ...] the real revolutionary Marxism o[f our] time and also lead people to tur[n away] from Marx."

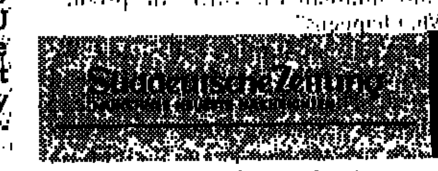
This Federal Republic must be [a ...] place for those in power to p[...] left-wing literature in order [...] people's pleasure in it. Would th[at not] be a solution for undesirable books [in the] GDR itself? But there, as *Neues De[utsch]land* reports, artists offer paintings [...] *Tiger* or *I go for a ride with the Har[...]* *Sunday* for an Exhibition *Linked [with] the Soviet Union in Friendship [in the] Spirit of Lenin*.

But that can change for the [...] campaign will certainly come. M[...] Gysi already named the dates [in his] Dresden speech — 8 May, the [...] anniversary of liberation from Fa[scism] and 21 April 1971, the 25th anniv[ersary] of the merger of Communists and S[ocial] Democrats into the Socialist Unity P[arty]. These two events will be suitable op[por]tunities to re-assess the situation.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEM[EINES] SONNTAGSBLATT, 12 April [...])

POLITICS

Christian Democrats cast concerned glances at Munich



[T]he Christian Social Union Congress in Munich was Franz Josef Strauss's [Par]ty Congress. More than ever before his [ex]pansive character determined the whole [...] of the congress, set its tone and [co]nsolidated his leadership.

Consolidated is not the right word. [Th]ere was nobody there apart from him [no]body to dispute his role as leader. His [pr]oportions even seemed to dictate the [vo]lume of applause and strict commit[m]ent of Christian Democrat (CDU) guests.

His own CSU ranks have become more [so]lid even than was formerly the case. [T]here is nobody to match the [vi]tality, political ability and will of [St]rauss, even though many observers now [co]nsider him to be less composed both [in]wardly and outwardly, than for ex[am]ple when he first became Federal [M]inister of Finance. The indisputable [le]adership of the CSU electoral prince in [B]avaria is a fact that all those who wish [to] make a correct assessment of politics [in] this country must bear in mind.

There was no discussion in Munich. [T]here would scarcely have been any [n]ecessity for a mere demonstration of [u]nity from the point of view of Party [n]eeds in the provincial assembly elections [so] long before the November date.

Strauss's ruling position and the indivi[du]ality of the CDU's sister party in [B]avaria work together. Since the change [of] government in the Federal Republic [the] CSU is not a party in or facing a [br]eaking-up process that will lead to a [ne]w line-up.

[It] does not feel the need to change [fr]om a organisation participating in [go]vernment to a party capable of opposition and forming an alternative govern[m]ent. It was a compact part of that [ea]rlier coalition as a still intact state [p]arty, destined by its nature to oppose [B]onn and, if a little irritated at the [c]hanges in the Bundestag, all the more [in]clined to gather round Chairman [S]trauss and feel as powerful as ever.

The solidarity and fighting spirit of [S]trauss's power at home is the second [fa]ctor to be borne in mind by those [wi]shing to make a correct assessment of [th]e political scene in the Federal Re[p]ublic.

The Bavarian factors influence the CDU [in] other Federal states, though CDU [o]pinion is divided as to whether the [in]fluence is good or bad, whether it [b]enefits or hinders the evolutionary process in the Opposition and the formation of fresh cadres.

Like all politicians who rise above [a]verage indifference, Strauss auto[m]atically attracts both sympathy and [a]ntipathy, though these do not play the [d]ecisive role. Even his policy of strong [w]ords, of struggle as a value in itself and the refusal to use euphemisms or tone down his language that has had various effects in various neighbourhoods would not be in itself an essential point on which people could disagree.

The real point is the judgement and position of Eastern policy in the Oppo[s]ition formed by the Union parties and also in canvassing. Only in connection with this do the strength of his words and the lack of definition from the extreme right gain in importance.

Apart from Strauss's passion for foreign policy and the imminent clash in the [p]rovincial assembly elections with the [F]ree Democrats and the National Democrats — two parties that the CSU hope to keep out of the provincial assembly — the state party congress in Munich was characterised by protest against the Federal government's Eastern policy.

Even if this was only a trick in Bavaria, an attempt to unite opposing groups within the party and, in view of the special needs of the situation in Bavaria, a practical way to drum up voters, the CDU has good reason to fear this development in other Federal states. For example in North Rhine-Westphalia, where election day is looming closer, the axe that wants to split up fronts so crudely would strike into their own wood.

With the tones of Munich still ringing in their ears the CDU cannot and will not allow themselves to be reduced to the status of mere CSU friendship circles that have been set up thoughout the country.

Many people may find it tempting to embark with real fighting spirit on a campaign against Eastern policy, thus avoiding difficulties in respect of economic and social welfare policy. But nothing can detract from the opinion that agreement is necessary and no excuse can be tolerated that will not pursue this with all urgency and energy.

Even though no certain forecasts can be made it seems likely that the next Federal elections will be fought on domestic policy. Looking at the sections of the population who turned their backs on the CDU at the last election and must be won back at the next as there is no replacement for them, the CDU must consider the method practised in Munich as dangerous.

That is why the CDU does not particularly find joy in the Bavarian factor, as much as the CSU may exult over it. Its effects spread way beyond the borders of Bavaria as Rainer Barzel's appearance in Munich showed.

Strauss is also a powerful king-maker among the electoral princes. The CDU will have to decide whether it is to follow the Munich course conveniently and indecisively or whether it keeps its eyes open to the dangers involved and pays due attention to its own needs.

Bruno Dechamps

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 April 1970)



CSU Party leader Franz Josef Strauss (Photo: AP)

Christian Socialists prepare for provincial assemby elections

The Christian Social Union Congress in Munich stood under the star of new elections and the avowal of a two-party provincial assembly in Bavaria, where elections are taking place in the autumn.

Franz Josef Strauss was confirmed as party leader by an overwhelming majority and without an opposing candidate. Of the five hundred valid votes 477 were for his continuance in office.

Replying to current rumours that his controlling position was not as secure as it once was, Strauss said that he was standing in nobody's way in the CSU but as far as the time of his resignation was concerned, "the Lord God would have to say his all-powerful word".

Lively applause greeted Strauss when he delivered an apology for Education Minister Ludwig Huber who had decided not to stand for the post of deputy chairman because of opposition within the party.

Strauss said that it would be as wrong to consider him an opponent of Huber,

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

facing him with a mere mask of Christian friendship, as it would be to claim that the solution made was intended to show how far the party is opposed to the Education Minister.

In recent months Huber had been attacked for his education policy, that sparked off demonstrations amongst the young and had been accused of collecting posts in the Party Office, the Ministerial Office and on the party executive.

Franz Heubl, Bavarian Minister for Federal Affairs, was elected as deputy chairman instead of Huber along with ex-Minister Dollinger and Mathilde Berghofer Weichner who were confirmed in their offices.

The congress took place on the Theresienwiese, the site for fairs and exhibitions, under the motto "Germany needs Bavaria". But there was hardly any discussion. When things did get lively in the working groups this could always be traced to regional or local problems and clashes such as nature conservation or the poor education situation and never to questions on the party's basic principles.

In his speech on the second day of the congress Bavarian Prime Minister Dr Alfons Goppel repeated attacks against government policy first voiced by Strauss, Rainzer Barzel and Kurt Georg Kiesinger on the first day.

Referring to the National Democrats who are at present represented in the provincial assembly and the Free Democrats who would like to move in again, Goppel said, "Citizens now have the opportunity of electing a two-party parliament, thus forming a clear majority and giving a clear mandate to form a government. The prospects of attaining an exemplary democratic system in Bavaria in the future too, are favourable."

Goppel was self-assured when speaking of the election results: "Voters will see through the combination of internal confusion and tactics in the Bavarian Social Democratic Party. It must be made clear to voters that every vote for the SPD will be a vote for an extreme socialist Bavaria."

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 13 April 1970)

Wanted — a social welfare policy

With Willy Brandt placing great importance on being considered a Chancellor of domestic reform it would have been appropriate for the Christian Social Union (CSU) to analyse the government's claim at its party congress.

Social policy particularly would have been a sphere where the Christian Social Union could have maintained its own individual position, contrasting with that of the Federal governement and also that of its allies, the Christian Democrats (CDU). This course could have shown people that the difference between the CDU and CSU does not only contain political advantages in the positional warfare of personnel policy. It would have been an opportunity of showing that the word *social* in their title has real meaning.

The party congress was so concerned with attacks on the government's German policy that Strauss replaced the economic and financial part of this speech with a reference to the distributed text. But even if the Christian Social Union had wanted to find a social welfare policy that was more than a catalogue of popular demands it would have meant a lot of trouble.

They feel that they have a duty to workers, middle class and employers at the same time. And, to use their leader's term, they are trying too much to be everybody's darling. This precludes a social policy that would automatically bring all social structures into motion.

The dilemma facing the Union parties in social policy could be seen when a middle class representative objected to the demand for property in the hands of the worker by saying that property must not be touched if the owner had acquired it in the last twenty years.

"Perhaps it is also symbolic that on the subject "Modern industrial society — social security" the CSU trades union representative was conspicuous — by his silence." (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 April 1970)



■ DRAMA

Terson's 'Apprentices' staged in Heidelberg and Frankfurt



Hans Neuenfels seems to want to introduce all of Peter Terson's works on the problems of youth to the repertoires of theatres in this country.

After producing *Zigger-Zagger* in Heidelberg he has now brought out *The Apprentices* in the same town. And unless appearances are deceptive he has a third play by the British playwright up his sleeve.

Four days after the German-language premiere in Heidelberg Frankfurt's *Theater am Turm* staged the same play though in a completely different style.

The Frankfurt version is reminiscent of the actions of Peter Handke's young people, there is a type of ballet formalism, the whole is indecisively floating in the air.

No Terson figure would speak like the Frankfurt apprentice who said in the programme that apprentices would very soon be used as fully valid members of the labour force and, as they have exactly the same needs (suggested by advertising) as older workers but only draw an apprentice's pocket money, they must always forge things.

Terson's apprentices would ask how forgoing a thing that they had been persuaded to buy could actually be described as forgoing.

And indeed during the lunch-break in the factory yard where the whole play is set apprentice Bagley sees two girls hanging on every enchanting word of a transistor radio and mocks them: "And now Workers' Playtime. We'll play for you now that you have got away from the bloody lathe for an hour."

Bagley sees through hidden persuaders. When a fellow apprentice still believes that his training can lead to a good future, he retorts, "You've got a future ahead of you? Pinch your arse and got yourself castrated."

And when he boasts of his talents in attracting girls and is asked, "And you feel like a prisoner," he calmly replies, "That's the only way you can stick it out lad." The suppressed knows why he in his turn suppresses, and enjoys it.

Here is the difference from what we are used to on the ideological stage in this country. This play generates astonishment, the audience gradually comes to find Terson's flesh-and-blood figures unreal as it is used to Marxist comic strip figures.

They cannot believe in the revolt on British factory floors as they grew accustomed to the universal speech bubble revolution of our agit-prop plays. Even I, by no means a left-wing theatre fan, found it hard to forget our type of left-wing theatre during Terson's play.

Terson's apprentices know that conditions are not made for their well-being but they are men and allow things to stay as they are.

They change their relationships with each other and that could have certain results. They do not behave as products of the conditions but themselves produce conditions. They mock social conventions and carelessly dismiss them.

They know that they too will become older and more resigned. Bagley, a charming loud-mouth and the yard leader, experiences this himself when the gang slips from his grasp and he joins two older workers to go fishing.

Yet this trend towards accepting bourgeois life is not the same as it was in the past generation and the coming generation will be even more coolly self-assured. At the end a new apprentice appears and rejects the hierarchy of the factory yard apprentices. "Piss off," he tells Bagley when the chief of the band tries to "initiate" him as a member of the group.

A new generation has proclaimed its coming. Two swear words and there is a sharp wind of change over the factory yard.

But this only happens beneath the surface, there are no revolutionary theories or slogans. You have to listen carefully to detect this in the banal conversation of the lads with the foremen, the lads with the girls, the lads with the football and the boxing gloves, the rival gangs, the lads with the older workers, the no more than banal conversation.

Some of the apprentices are gaining qualifications and getting on and out. Their leader however suddenly sits perplexed in a state of matrimony. It has to be he who is not destined for greater things. Then the audience suddenly notices that this a powerful play, with powerful subject matter and a reality that generates its own theory.

The Heidelberg programme stated, completely unnecessarily, that Terson's play was about real people whom he had met at some time or another. Terson himself says, "I do not want to stop critics from thinking that this play deals with young people and social grievances and so forth, but for me it consists of a series of young people whom I know in a place that I know and this is what I speak about."

The two productions are completely different. The Heidelberg version presents rounded individuals. Gottfried John's Bagley is a powerful, aggressive bigmouth, a lad whose self-confidence is obviously too great and who painfully notices that all chances are passing him by – though always a moment too late.



A scene from Peter Terson's play in Frankfurt (Photo: Gl...)

John and Manfred Melhöfer as a couple of friends cannot easily be forgotten. Nor can Bagley's pain on the day when his friends simply goes off to the merchant marine without having told him. Bagley would certainly have joined him.

But he could not go as he had been caught by one of the girls he used to deride as factory tarts. Just after his honeymoon he says to one of the apprentices who is going away to be a professional footballer, "Care to swop?" His young wife is alarmed and quietly asks him whether he meant that.

Bagley replies, and Gottfried John plays this majestically, "I wouldn't swop with any of them, love." His voice contains enough kindness for her to believe it and yet so much irony that he stands there is a superior way. And softly in the background, in the third dimension, there is so much unappeasable bitterness that the audience flinches involuntarily.

It is for this sort of thing, for this sort of acting where the actor can overthrow all perspectives of life, for this sort of moment that I go to the theatre.

This moment was completely neglected in the Frankfurt production. Jörg Pleva, the Frankfurt Bagley, said the line so appeasingly that he believed it ... But in his way, morbidly crowing ... ingly smiling and nimbly capering ... performance was very artistic.

Hermann Treusch's production ... described in the same way, ... *Theater am Turm* we could have ... that the newly discoverd proble... apprentices, displayed additionally ... compensation in the two progr... would have been included in the ... the form of banners, film strip... sound montages.

But there is none of this. Treusch ... to be of the opinion that Terson ... on the situation lacking ideology ... be inflamed by stressed formalisti...

The figures at Frankfurt are only ... for a sharper depiction of a situatio... cries out for a solution but is left wa... one and hovers artistically as it ... terially indecisive, an illustration of ... bearable conditions.

In Heidelberg it is bad conditions ... are shown. People are full of a li... wants to live and does live, that ... and hurts. Yet in spite of everythin... in spite of everything, they are peo...

Rudolf Krämer-B...

(DIE WELT, 8 Ap...)

Musical based on 'Twelfth Night' premiered in Bremen

It was not until the second half of *Your Own Thing*, the latest musical imported from the United States, that things started to liven up in Bremen. The Petards, the band of the night, played alone and produced such an orgy of sound that both seats and audience vibrated and the amplifiers threatened to blow.

Before that it had been quieter, and, from the musical point of view, much tamer. Producer Charles Lang showed on the stage the results of taking the advice of the down-and-outs in *Kiss me, Kate* and consulting Shakespeare at the same time.

American authors Donald Driver, Hal Hester and Danny Apolinar have done this so thoroughly that a few leaves of the old folios fell out – the love letter story of Orsino, Viola and Olivia in *Twelfth Night*.

Enriched with reminiscences from *The Tempest* and kept in motion with a snatch of the twon motif from *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, the Americans have created an entertaining new version with imaginative parodies.

Orsino becomes Orson, manager of a pop-group called the Petards, a man who is madly infatuated in Olivia, the producer. What happens?

Sister Viola and brother Sebastian ("We were always a duet") are shipwrecked and separated. They think each other dead but there is a Shakespearean-style rescue and they are washed up in that Illyria where New York is and where Orson and his group are looking for a singer. They both find employment here.

With music, especially beat, this plot becomes a musical. All right then, let's accept it as one. But within the dramatic treatment of this story and the developing cross-relationship the old forms of the theatre of musical entertainment appear once again. The duets, quartets plus the ballet à go-go remind the onlooker of operetta. This impression is strengthened by long periods of boring, flowery music.

Only four or five of the seventeen numbers have an aggressive energy that arouses an exuberant musical mood in all those taking part. Otherwise the brooding, meditative songs have a lyrical injection and are presented in a sentimental hit-style with little melodic imagination and tired instrumentation.

This may explain the oppositio... the German-language premiere fo... some quarters at Bremen. The th... treatment of producer Lang and ... leagues can hardly have caused it ... the audience would have liked to ... had the playback procedure kept ... the theatre.

I heard one judge claiming tha... were no all-round talents in this ca... who could prove themselves as s... dancers and actors in musicals. O... successes of recent months, cos... with great expenditure on publicity ... proved that the opposite is true.

This was shown in Bremen ... though *Your Own Thing* does not ... very great demands on those taking ... Brigitte Janner, who hid Viola's ... heart behind a pert, cheeky exterio... Wolf Martienzen as the charming ... are true talents of the musical.

It does not therefore seem at all ... for the Bremen theatre to stop prod... operettas. There are plans for the *Th... am Goetheplatz* to concentrate en... on musicals for its light musical enter... ment. Time will tell whether th... indeed in line with public wishes.

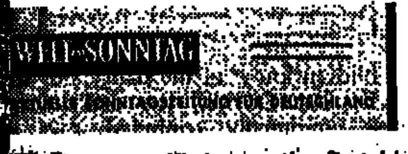
Your Own Thing has indisputab... vantages over the last sensational ... *Hair*. It is more in tune with the ... than everything else that has been ... on our stages under the banner of ... Rock and Shock musical.

K.E. Wichm...

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 April 19...)

■ THE ARTS

A non-flattering look at the great Beethoven



With a muffled roar the first highlights of the Beethoven year are ...ing heard. On 2 May, seven and a half ...onths before the actual 200th birthday ...f Ludwig van Beethoven on 16 De...mber Bonn is setting the ball rolling ...ith the first of three festival cycles.

Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft is ...suing Beethoven's complete works on ...5 longplaying records presented in ...welve wine-red albums and priced at ...etween 1,000 and 2,000 Marks.

Who is this man who is being celebrated ...n such style? Was Beethoven really that ...od-like, lonesome Titan that his friends ...nade him out to be for decades?

Even the homage paid him by Hugo ...on Hofmannsthal fifty years ago was a ...nique hymn in praise of a genius who ...ad left the realms of the human.

Recently there have been opinions ex...ressed disputing this. They have come ...rom leftwing sources. Culture and music ...ritic Baldur Bockhoff for example ...aunched into a fiery speech on West...deutscher Television service about the ...*evolutionary* Beethoven.

Bockhoff said: "Beethoven was the ...irst ever emancipated composer." He ...laimed that mercenary bourgeois had ...moulded this forerunner of modern anti-...uthoritarians in its own image.

Beethoven did in fact, Bockhoff claims, ...ate all the trappings of the princely ...tates.

It is claimed that Beethoven's friends ...xpected him to end up on the gallows. ...is life was said to be "a one-man ...ebellion against the ruling feudal order."

It is quite fascinating how far the figure ...f Beethoven has lent itself to today's ...ighly fashionable "manipulation".

The story of research into Beethoven ...egan with a bookburning. Anton Schind...er, his friend, found among the com...poser's literary bequest 400 of those note ...pads which Beethoven, since 1819 com...pletely deaf, carried around with him ...along with an outsize pencil, so that he ...could let people write down all the things ...they wanted to say to him.

Schindler destroyed 264 of the notebooks, feeling their content was not ...worthy of his friend.

At the moment the height of the ...misleading evidence is to be found in a ...book published during the sixties in the ...United States by the Negro J. A. Rogers. It is entitled: "Sex and Race" and under the slogan *Black is creativity* it seeks in all ...biographies of great men for traces of ...coloured forebears.

The author maintains that even Beethoven's ancestors were coloured.

It is well known that Beethoven, a descendant of a long line of alcoholic musicians and vintners from the Netherlands, with his swarthy skin and curly hair and his thick lips was compared by many contemporaries to a mulatto.

But the theory that Beethoven was a Negro, seems ridiculous. Emil Ludwig's theory that somewhere along the line a Spaniard got mixed up with the family from the Low Countries seems much more credible.

It is certain that Beethoven's outward appearance became exceedingly ugly. His faced was disfigured by pock-marks with coarse and asymmetrical features.

But it was not the mercenary bourgeois of yesteryear, but a contemporary, Carl Maria von Weber who made this into the face of a genius. He describes "a head and brow wonderfully broad and vaulted and high as a temple." Thus began the cult of the Beethoven Titan.

The theory of Beethoven the revolutionary is not, however, as new as Bockhoff thinks. For example the former GDR Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl yelled this from the rooftops at the last Beethoven festival in 1952 (the 125th anniversary of his death).

However much material can be found to back both theories from the turbulent life of the great composer, both theories idealise him too much.

To all around him Beethoven was a terrible man in whom creative genius nestled in the most mysterious way. Recent researches have borne this out.

There is a story that once he was in such a rage that he picked up a tray of food and hurled it in another man's face.

This man was not a nobleman – he was a simple waiter.

Beethoven beat his housekeeper. When he was in Vienna his turnover in new lodgings was high. He had forty. He always quarrelled with the neighbours. Not all were filled with jealousy of the great composer.

And the legend of the genius striving to earn a pittance is being brought into doubt today. He wrote threatening and begging letters to all and sundry.

Thayer, his biographer, was the first to calculate Beethoven's actual income. At least for a time he could count on a tidy sum! The dire need about which he wrote in several letters was purely fictitious.

Many men suffered at his hands. His nephew Karl, maligned as a rogue by many biographers, was first revealed by the American psychologists Editha and Richard Sterba as the victim of the composer's unchecked, jealous, perverted love.

The Emperor whom Beethoven once forced on to the grass on a footpath near Vienna simply said: "I suppose there have to be people like that!"

Neighbours and relatives, pupils and friends treated him mostly with a mixture of fear and indulgence.

On his sickbed he still received letters and gifts from all over the world.

Elegance in youth

On the other hand this man who was elegant in his youth according to Joseph Haydn and had the appearance of a grand mogul, became in time as a result of sickness just a distorted picture of his true self.

It is claimed he had love affairs and success with women, but Beethoven's passionate letters to his *unsterbliche Geliebte* (immortal beloved) were probably written just to a product of his imagination.

Titan? Forerunner of revolting students? Both theses seem to be equally fabrications.

On 26 March 1827 Ludwig von Beethoven died after five operations for cirrhosis of the liver and dropsy.

There are serveral versions of the moment of his death. His final words are sometimes recorded as "Plaudite, amici" (applaud me my friends).

Schindler reports that the dying Beethoven looked at two bottles of the Rüdesheim wine he loved so dearly and sighed: "Schade, schade, zu spät" (pity, pity . . . too late!)

Joachim Neander

(WELT am SONNTAG, 5 April 1970)

Scene from Arrabal's 'The Emperor and the Architect' in Bochum (Photo: Fritz Seimert/ Presseamt der Stadt Bochum)

Bochum audience gives Arrabal the thumbs down

When Fernando Arrabal's play *Der Kaiser und der Architekt* (The Emperor and the Architect) was premiered two years since at the Bochum Kammerspiel it was the start of what has grown into a kind of Arrabal craze in the Federal Republic.

The signs of this lie in the communication-by-unmasking technique of stilted visionary dreams employed by this Spanish playwright who has set up home in France. Orgasms and Sado-Masochistic convulsions have been transferred to a world of Pop artistry in this country.

The Dutch director who recently produced Arrabal's *Garten der Lüste* (Garden of Lascivity) in Bochum for the first time in this country and who is numbered among the avantgarde directors, Lodewijk de Boer, made use of the avantgarde nature of the play.

Andreas Szalla is dressed in a silvery shimmering Batman suit as he stands on the tiny Bochum Kammerspiel stage. The scene includes two plastic columns painted in a very twee manner with sexual symbols and projections of comic strips.

Mixed in with these are Arrabal's unembarrassed portraits of the painter Luis Arnaiz and details from *The Garden of Lascivity* by Flemish painter Hieronymus Bosch.

There is on stage would-be pandemonium from the props room of the theatre of black comedy given a general overall validity with the help of a knife that has a handle of phallic shape. It is enough to make Freud turn over in his grave.

The play programme at the Bochum premiere contains part of a political analytical thesis which Ute Nyssen has supported in her book *Radikales Theater* with the help of plays by Arrabal, Rudkin and Kupferberg (whose name, symptomatically, appears in a disguised form).

The Audience in Bochum outdid Arrabal's fans. The director and stage designer were given the bird, and the involved efforts of the actors were greeted with hearty applause.

What is the plot of *Garden of Lascivity*? An actress (Elfi Garden) who lives on the mythical heights of the sort of fame Greta Garbo enjoyed lives as a recluse with a flock of plastic lambs and a talking monkey. The world outside is reduced to a televison studio and her only connection with it is by telephone. Her domestic surroundings smack of cleanliness and the bestiality of the animal world, evoking memories of the past.

Arrabal is in complete command of the present, the past and the future. He allows the actress to become aware of her life in hallucinations and dreams. These consist of reminiscences of her education in an orphanage run by a strict order of nuns, her youthful lesbian relationship with Miharca (Claudia Amm) her love (counterfeited in this production) for what is a mixture of hangman and magician (Teloc, played by Till Sterzenbach). In order that the sadistic triangular game can become a game for two the monkey, Zenon (Gerd Rigauer), contributes towards the success of the horrific party.

At the end of the play, when circumcision and castration (significantly involving only women), torture and blinding have filled the stage, Lias, the actress, withdraws with the monkey into the confines of a cage which augurs well – or rather a glass ball à la Bosch.

As in all Arrabal plays the dramatist's own personal past is mastered in *Garden of Lascivity*. Sexual and religious frustration enter into a marriage whose effect consists of Sado-Masochism and blasphemy.

Arrabal is thus perpetuating that modern preciosity such as is expressed in the pictures of, for example, Fabrizio Clerici. What is depicted is an absolute nil situation, which is just as devoid of rationality (and hence rationalistic playwriting) as it is devoid of taboos.

Like his fellow countrymen, Salvador Dali and Luis Buñuel, Fernando Arrabal tears up the archaic divisions in which eroticism and religion appear as different aspects of one and the same thing.

In this sense the way he harks back to Hieronymus Bosch is quite valid and legitimate. In *Garden of Lascivity* at least it is to a large extent incorporated in dramatic action.

The world depicted in this play is nothing more than a mirror picture of the playwright himself in a mirror that has been broken in many places.

It is the private confession of an *enfant de notre siècle*, which rediscovers for us in its surrealistic shock effects and messages of salvation the formal inner world of early baroque.

So, for all his blasphemy, Fernando Arrabal's play confirms a constant return to religiosity, the dialectic of a view of the world from the other side of the tombstone and it makes death once again obey life in a metaphorical sense.

With all this in mind Arrabal's play should be performed in a manner representative of his late-Christian and late-bourgeois art as the conversion of the art and spirit of the past.

At the Bochum performance the opposite was the case. That is to say there was a senseless attempt to make Arrabal's elite-bourgeois ideas compatible with today's subculture.

Needless to say this conflicted with Arrabal's formal principle of selecting from given cultural types.

(Handelsblatt, 6 April 1970)

■ REVIEW

Deutsche Bank celebrates its 100th anniversary



Two directors who had no experience of banking, a clerk whose duty it was to reject with thanks dozens of letters daily offering business, and a cashier, meeting in a gloomy upper storey of a house that seemed on the point of collapse not far from Unter den Linden – these were the beginnings of the new Deutsche Bank in Berlin in 1870.

One of the two directors, a German-American specialist in American bonds named Platenius and coming from Stuttgart soon pulled out.

The other was a 31-year-old lawyer named Georg Siemens who stayed with the new banking institute for thirty years and made his mark on it like no other.

His cousin Werner, the father of electronics, represented Georg Siemens in London and Teheran when he founded an Indo-European telegraph company and this experience abroad gained him an introduction to a circle of bankers and industrialists from all parts of Germany, who were keen on the idea of a new institute to make German foreign trade more independent of British and French financiers.

Georg Siemens knew very little of the banking business as such: "I am acting very learned and at home I secretly peep at a lexicon of banking terms," he wrote at his time to his fiancée.

Siemens' "apprenticeship" was taken care of by his fellow member of the board of directors, Hermann Wallich, who took Platenius' place.

Wallich, then 38, had gained great experience of banking matters particularly the international exchange market during his years in Paris, Réunion and Shanghai.

It is claimed that the experienced Wallich often countered the visionary monster stirring inside his talented disciple in the early years, saying. "No fancy ideas!"

The two top men in the Deutsche Bank were joined by a third in 1873. He was Max Steinthal, a 23-year-old expert on the stock-market and international exchange, later a specialist in industry and property and among other things a founder of the *Kurfürstendamm Gesellschaft*.

Within ten years this triumvirate made the Deutsche Bank the greatest in the German Reich, although at first it was only the greatest in its volume of business and not in its reputation and rank.

With this leadership the Deutsche Bank quickly outgrew its board of directors, and its founders. In the course of a few decades the daughter company swallowed up its mothers and its rivals in mergers. The major one of these was the Disconto-Gesellschaft, which it took over in 1929, a company that had been founded in 1850 and was thus twenty years older than the Deutsche Bank.

Now that the Deutsche Bank is one hundred years old it has more than 400 ancestors in its family tree. But its development has not been all plain sailing and the first few years took some surviving. More than a trace of luck is involved in their survival.

Since this new banking institute was designed to operate on an international basis and its shares were made available over a wide area, it bore its proud name with a certain degree of justification.

But at the outset there was a certain conflict in the company's imposing capital resources – designed to raise its standing in other countries, no doubt – and the Deutsche Bank's actual volume of trade. This gave its competitors several opportunities to make sarcastic remarks.

Whereas in the newly formed German Reich the thousands of millions of Marks worth of damage caused by the war with France gave rise to a wave of speculative ventures. The Deutsche Bank, unmoved by all this, concentrated on international business deals.

Important banking centres arose in Bremen, Hamburg, Shanghai, Yokohama, London and South America.

The experience of Wallich was of assistance when the German Reich like other countries went over to the gold standard and silver for coins sold to India and China. The Deutsche Bank sold 180 million Marks worth of silver to these countries, before the Reichsbank that had been founded in the meantime claimed this business. The Reichsbank soon realised that it lacked the necessary means to ply this trade but could not bear the shame of handing it back to the Deutsche Bank and entrusted it instead to a British banking institution.

In the meantime the top men at the Deutsche Bank realised that their reputation abroad not only required substantial financial means but also a domestic trading base especially since international trade was not so brisk as expected because of currency policy factors and the East Asian branches had had to be closed with losses on account of a slump in silver.

At the same time Germany was going through a crash and many banks went into liquidation. In order to employ capital of 15 million taler (45 million Marks) profitably two Berlin banking organisations with an impressive list of clients that had been founded in 1871 were taken over. But bankers at the Deutsche Bank were not to rest on their laurels but strode purposefully along new paths.

In these days the Deutsche Bank was just as uninterested in direct foreign trade financing in grand style as it was in another sector already developed to a high degree in Britain, that is to say credit banks, which Georg Siemens had learned to appreciate as a bank client in London.



Deutsche Bank's offices in Berlin at the turn of this century (Photo: DEUTSC

As a bank manager he now brought this development to Berlin. Up until that time in Germany long-term cash deposits which were not converted immediately into mortage loans or shares went to savings bank deposit account and only short-term liquid cash remained completely unproductive.

Current accounts and giro accounts and the system where a company transferred its money matters into the hands of a bank were as good as unknown in Germany apart from in Hamburg and a few other places.

Today the Deutsche Bank has more than 1,000 branches in the Federal Republic. When it opened its first sub-branch in Burgstrasse, Berlin, there began a new era in which there were close ties between the capital power of share issuing banks and the credit and deposit requirements of medium-sized and small business concerns and ultimately private households.

The same international logic which made the bank turn its attention from overseas to domestic trading led it later to embark on financing industrial concerns and taking a share in founding them.

At first however in the 1870s Georg Siemens considered participation in issuing bank securities the acme of banking. He strove for acceptance into the "Prussian Consortium", led by the Preussische Staatsbank in which Disconto-Gesellschaft called the tune.

Spectacular capital reserves

A reasonable rate was only offered to the Deutsche Bank after it had competed with the Prussian Consortium and made an independent offer to place a loan for the Prussian state of.

Shortly before the turn of the century its capital available for loans was at a spectacular level when the Prussian Consortium with a view to the state of the capital market refused to issue Prussian and Reichs contracts for 200 million Marks loans from the Deutsche Bank and allied banks financed by their great profits from business in the industrial areas of the Rhineland and Silesia alone were accepted. Since some other "Prussian" members joined in belatedly a twenty-fold over-subscription came about.

With similar bravura this banking institute led by Hermann J. Abs guided this country's capital market into international business in 1959. The Deutsche Bank had a quota of 19 per cent in the first World Bank loan over 200 million Marks.

In 1914 the *Frankfurter Zeitung* claimed that the Deutsche Bank was "the greatest in the world". That the Deutsche Bank could attract such praise upon itself was due less to its volume of trading expressed in Marks and pfennigs than to its world-wide enterprising activities.

An economic scope that is so far-reaching and has such great influence could not in those days and cannot in 1970 as the Deutsche Bank celebrates its 100th anniversary attract a purely friendly response.

In its competitors and rivals the Deutsche Bank has quite naturally many opponents, but its enterprising achievements which it can record since its infancy mean that even its opponents have to treat the bank with respect.

As early as 1888 the bank launched directly into the international railway business and thus entered the realms of international power politics.

First it turned to the Balkans, Siemens had a difference of opinion with the Bulgarian government, but he was able to threaten a boycott at the important issuing centres in Berlin.

Then the Bank turned to Turk the Deutsche Bank financed the of the Anatolian railway and lat sections of the Baghdad railway b Constantinople and the Persian proving a great value to German in so doing.

Before this had been possible to imprudence with regard to foreign of tendering for railway concessi the Middle East and no less a mor Bismarck wrote to the Bank warning them for their own good difficulties of enforcing the laws in days in the Middle East.

There were other risks. The Ch said: "The dangers that such deals for German capital will be a exclusively to the industrialists, and will not be able to count on the Ge Reich reimbursing them if their enterprises abroad should fail."

After the first World War many cerns slipped from the grasp Deutsche Bank. There were the railways, the oil concerns built Persia and the Balkans in the face competition from abroad. There German East African railway, the ventures in South Africa and not banking strongholds in many count also the German Overseas Ele Company, which Carl Fürstenberg "the greatest German industrial abroad."

This was set up with the aid of Ge banks and industrial firms from construct and operate power stati South America and at the outbre war had 120 million Marks in pay due.

It was only in 1880 that the De Bank took a larger part in industrial foundations and then Mannesmann patents for the manufa of seamless pipes. The birth pangs venture and its teething troubles heavy losses and taking the seemingly endless legal proceeding inventors lasted a whole decade.

On the electronics side the Deu Bank had closer ties at first with that was desperately in need of re-ca lisation than with the family co Siemens & Halske. However, when firm was converted to a joint s company and the Deutsche Bank as er of a consortium found itself una serve two masters it came out in favo the family company, the same com on whose board the senior member of Deutsche Bank's board had served years before.

In conjunction with Siemens the D sche Bank built Berlin's S-Bahn and Bahn (underground railway system). In later years major transactions were completed under the

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■ THE ECONOMY

Recognition of the GDR might end its privileged trading position

Prime Minister Willi Stoph of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) made heavy demands of Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt when they met in Erfurt last month.

It is scarcely likely to be very different at the return meeting in Kassel. Stoph's government talks incessantly of "facing up to the facts".

But the East Berlin government itself seems to be overlooking one important fact. It is the fact that if this country agrees to recognise the GDR in international law inter- German trade in its previous form cannot be preserved.

Up until now when the two parts of Germany have done business with each other it has been on the basis of regarding each other not as foreign countries, but in consideration of the fact that a "special relationship" exists between them.

For this reason there are no customs posts between the GDR and Federal Republic. And numerous preferential exceptions are made on matters such as value added tax and buying and selling of agricultural produce that would not otherwise be possible according to the European Economic Community (EEC) treaty and partly the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) too.

On this score a special clause was introduced into the Treaty of Rome in which it was expressly stated: "with regard to the current conditions arising from the division of Germany . . ." trade within the two parts of Germany will not be regarded as foreign trade with another country.

If the present situation, "the special relationship" were to be replaced by recognition of the GDR within international law then the basis of this special clause would disappear and it might have to be expunged.

Even when the discussions prior to the signing of the EEC treaty were being held it was difficult to bring a special status to bear on inter-German trade, since other member States obviously realised that this ruling would mean the inclusion of the GDR within the EEC where it could gain benefits without having to lift a finger in return, and without sharing any of the responsibilities.

So it seems very likely that if the Federal Republic does agree to recognise the GDR in international law loud voices will be raised from within the EEC calling for this special clause to be suspended.

Already Dutch member of parliament Vredeling is rooting around eagerly at the foundations of this matter.

In fact the financial benefits that the GDR enjoys from being a fringe member of the EEC have grown considerably.

Professor Merkel estimates that East Berlin alone has raked in about 500 million Marks through this back door in the past year.

A particularly great increase in income for the GDR has come from recent agricultural exports to this country (150 million Marks worth) since the high EEC prices are paid for these without any deduction.

These are far greater than average world prices. But in other products the GDR is making good money since these are not burdened with EEC import duties. They fetched 140 million Marks more.

Finally in converting to the system of value added tax the Federal Republic made such great concessions that fiscally inter-German trade is far more advantageous for East Berlin than was the case under the old system of turnover tax. They are 110 million Marks better off in the GDR as a result of this.

Walter Ulbricht's State gains many other benefits from its present trade with the Federal Republic. Although these advantages are not of the kind that can be worked out in Marks and Pfennigs they are nevertheless of considerable value to the other part of Germany with its constant difficulties in trading freely.

The GDR is envied by all its Eastern Bloc partners for being able to obtain from the EEC via the Federal Republic every possible kind of vital product, raw materials, intermediary products and machinery.

What is more the GDR gets all these at reasonable prices since it, too, has profited from revaluation of the Mark.

In addition to this the Federal Republic buys large quantities of goods from its eastern neighbour which would scarcely sell in other Western countries even if their prices were drastically cut.

The last straw for other EEC countries is that many of the things the Federal Republic buys from the GDR, food and textiles, which make up over half our purchases from the GDR, are items that are readily available and on constant offer all over the world.

East Berlin is going to find it difficult to discover another country in the West that is as good a customer as the Federal Republic.

Credit of approximately 1,000 million Marks has been involved in our dealings with the GDR. And voluntarily we have paid an adjustment sum of 120 million Marks for deliveries of oil from the other part of Germany.

All this is in the balance and many other factors too if it comes to recognition in international law and the two Germanys are henceforth considered foreign to each other.

Certainly this country benefits from trade with the German Democratic Republic. But it is fair to say that we do not benefit in an equal measure. Our Eastern neighbour stands to lose more.

If need be we can do without the two per cent that trade with the GDR adds to our total trade turnover. But the GDR cannot do without it!

Ulbricht's attempts to free the GDR economy from the ties that bound it a few years since failed pitifully as is proved by the latest developments in trading between the two parts of Germany. many.

The German Democratic Republic needs to draw on Western technology if it is to hold and further the high position it has gained among the industrial nations of the world.

These are all grim truths that the GDR leaders should not ignore when they are involved in negotiations with the top men from Bonn.

East Berlin may well be overplaying its hand when it makes severe demands at these negotiations. Our answer to their demands must be precise and clear demands of our own.

Hans Roeper
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 April 1970)

Hapag-Lloyd merge without losing identity

Defining the details is the greatest bugbear in mergers. But the question of what form the new shipping company will take has already been solved.

The Hapag-Lloyd company being formed, which will have more than 114 freighters at its disposal will trade under the Lloyd flag, which shows the keys of the City of Bremen.

Ship funnels will be in the traditional livery of Hapag – black, white, red. Only the two passenger liners *Bremen* and *Europa* will retain Lloyds' yellow funnel.

On 22 March the two companies signed an agreement designed to bring them all the benefits of a merger without sacrificing the individuality of each.

Two years ago Richard Bertram, Charman of Lloyd's Board of Directors, repeated that rumours of a complete merger of Lloyd's and Hapag were way off the beam.

He said at the time: "Both companies are striving towards closer cooperation, but if anyone here is thinking in terms of a merger it has never been mentioned."

We need not go further into the circumstances in which Richard Bertram said this in 1968. However, it is certain that he is in favour of that merger that seems to be complete now that the advisory boards of both companies have given it their blessing. Future steps are just formalities.

Today mergers are nothing exceptional, and they are largely a matter of expediency with regard to market trends.

This is only true in the case of the shipping company merger with reservations. Hapag (Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt-Actien-Gesellschaft) was founded 123 years ago. Ten years later in Bremen Norddeutsche Lloyd came into being.

Since then there have been repeated efforts from members of the two companies to work in close cooperation.

In 1892 Hapag and Lloyd signed a contract to pool their resources on the North Atlantic passenger lines. In the following years negotiations for further cooperative work repeatedly broke down.

It took the world depression to bring the two together finally. The Hapag-Lloyd Union was headed by a joint committee. The annual balance sheets were drawn up on a joint basis and net profits were shared equally.

A few years later a cloud hung over the allied companies and until they were handed back to private ownership in 1941 they were State-run.

After the second world war both companies had lost their entire fleet and they had to start afresh. It was not until 1950 that they were able to resume plying again and then it was regarded as a matter of course that they should resume the old alliance.

Since then Hapag and Lloyd have been growing closer together, although to an outsider this is far from evident.

Small-scale company pooling of effort has been a feature of the shipping lines for some time. This became particularly clear when the container-ship system began.

Firms such as Deutscher Container-Dienst, Hapag-Lloyd Frachtkontor and Hapag-Lloyd Container Lines are typical examples of this virtually automatic process of growing closer together.

Even such a vital piece of apparatus as the electronic data processor has been in communal use for a long time.

The question arises, what is the point of a company merger? Why should these two companies "marry" when they have been "living together" happily and successfully for so long?

The companies' largest shareholders consider the merger as the logical finishing touch to a set-up that has been developing and maturing over a number of years.

Hapag's major shareholder is the Deutsche Bank which holds eighty per cent of the company's shares. Lloyd's chief backers are the Dresdner Bank and the Veritas Vermögensgesellschaft.

Not only do they consider the merger the logical outcome of long-term company cooperation. But they also regard it as proof that the companies realise that structural changes in the shipping industry which are not yet quite complete call for high investments.

But these investments can only be worthwhile if there is a united front and two complete fleets can be utilised flexibly and rationally.

Added to this the merger will lead to greater rationalisation in company management.

When the joint companies now merged into one receive building orders they will again find the advantage of their "marriage". Mass production of successful ship designs will be easier.

Chief credit for the new move must go to Karl Klasen, who saw the advantages of the merger in good time. He will shortly give up his position as Chairman of the Hapag Advisory Board and concentrate on his position as President of the Bundesbank.

The merged Hapag-Lloyd Aktiengesellschaft will be strong enough to compete with the best from abroad.

Ernst-Günther Eck
(DIE WELT, 10 April 1970)

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auspices were the merger of Daimler and Benz (attempts to swallow up Opel failed) and the founding of Ufa (the film company) and Lufthansa.

The Deutsche Bank surmounted the hurdles of 1931 and the Second World War better than many other concerns. But now that the Bank is celebrating its 100th anniversary it finds itself relegated to second place among this country's finance organisations in terms of its trading profits.

It would be possible to say that the savings banks have taken their revenge for the Deutsche Bank's becoming this country's largest savings bank with around 2,700,000 accounts in the two giro banks of North Rhine-Westphalia.

But the Deutsche Bank which today has 98,000 shareholders and more than 30,000 employees is still true to its original purpose: it finances about thirty per cent of this country's foreign trade and is once again represented all over the world with interests in about three dozen trading and development banks in thirty countries.

At home its latest company report claims an interest in 26 banking and 20 industrial concerns. Over 150 advisory board decisions on which the chiefs of this famous banking institute are united and the hundreds of leading names in all branches of industry who are advisers to the Deutsche Bank signify its continuing close connection with this country's economy.

Helge Jan Schmodde
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 4 April 1970)

PROFILE

Ludwig Bölkow – wizard of the aviation industry

Fifteen years ago few people had heard of Ludwig Bölkow in this country and no one at all abroad. It is fifteen years since Bölkow, poor in cash but rich in ideas, decided to return to an industry the fascination of which had decided him to join Heinkel in 1932 – the aircraft industry.

Ludwig Bölkow, 58, now managing director of Messerschmidt-Bölkow-Blohm, a group forging ahead towards the 1,000-million-turnover mark, has proved a mine of ideas in the course of an active life.

Early on, in his career he proved his genius as an aerodynamics engineer at Messerschmitt. The first long-run jet aircraft in the world, the Me 262, largely owed its outstanding performance in the air to designer Ludwig Bölkow.

Technical solutions that he thought of thirty years ago still make their mark on major aircraft that are themselves a part of aviation history, the Boeing 707 for instance.

Yet when the war was over Ludwig Bölkow's career as an aircraft designer seemed to be over. Aircraft construction was the last thing the Allies would have allowed a German to engage in at that stage – in his own country at least.

Bölkow, a Mecklenburg man by birth, rejected offers to go to Britain or America.

In need of gainful employment he joined a Stuttgart building firm and two years later, in 1948, set up his own construction engineering firm. It was no longer a matter of aircraft but Bölkow continued to produce superb ideas.

Together with Professors Leonhard and Graf, Bölkow, still in Stuttgart, developed ingenious new construction methods such as rubble construction and grid formwork. His engineering firm was to solve a number of automation problems for the building materials industry.

In 1954 Ludwig Bölkow was back in aircraft construction. Although the prospects of this country ever getting off its feet again were poor indeed he took the plunge and set up a seven-man "Bölkow Engineering Office for Aircraft Technology Developments" in Echterdingen, Stuttgart.

Since when he has not looked back. On 1 May 1956 Bölkow Developments was set up and in 1959 the Entwicklungsring Süd, a consortium of south German aircraft firms, was christened.

Bölkow had a third share in the consortium and was largely responsible for the development of an aircraft that made the firm's name, the VJ 101, the world's first vertical take-off aircraft capable of exceeding the speed of sound.

At the beginning of 1965 the Bölkow concern changed its status under company law and a third share in the firm was bought by Boeing. Before the year was out Waggon-und Maschinenbau GmbH Donauwörth, a firm in which Bölkow held a 33-per-cent stake, bought a 26-per-cent stake in Messerschmitt. Nord Aviation of France also bought a share in the firm.


(Photo: Frankl/Messerschmitt)

Bölkow kept on expanding. The crowning achievement of this policy to date was the merger last year of Messerschmitt-Bölkow and Hamburger Flugzeugbau.

Not long afterwards aircraft designers Messerschmitt-Bölkow, and shipbuilders Blohm, owners of Hamburger Flugzeugbau, were joined by electricals giant Siemens.

Siemens astute managing director Dr Tacke had noticed for some time that a research and development potential was emerging before his eyes and promptly bought an eleventh share in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm for a modest thirty million Marks plus.

It seems not unlikely that the group will soon be registering as a joint stock company, with 20,000-odd employees working on:

– space projects ranging from communications satellites to a miniature missile engine,

– aviation projects ranging from genuinely plastic aircraft to the [...] airbus,

– and any number of systems [...] world of tomorrow, for instance [...] speed system for rail transport.

Ludwig Bölkow, incidentally, [...] first employer in this country [...] troduce staggered working hours.

The honours he has accumul[ated in]clude the award of the Associat[ion of] Federal Republic Engineers, the [...] Medal in gold and the Bavarian O[rder of] Merit. He is a board member [of the] Federal Republic Aerospace Resea[rch As]sociation and a member of the [...] the Federal Republic Aerospace Re[search] Institute.

Yet Bölkow's favourite seat re[mains] the head of the board of M[...] Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm have [...] to be known.

Kurt W. S[...]

(WELT am SONNTAG, 5 Ap[ril 1970])

MODERN LIVING

Air-conditioned campers watch colour TV

CAMPING EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION OPENED IN ESSEN

[H]ail and sleet were forgotten as the [...] Seventeenth Federal Republic [Ca]mping Exhibition opened its doors in [Es]sen recently. 318 exhibitors from twen[ty] countries displayed a variety of goods [ran]ging from red-handled can openers [gu]aranteed for life to ocean-going house[bo]ats for a modest 70,000 Marks.

Visitors had visions of a long, hot [su]mmer as the snowflakes fell outside. [W]hen all is said and done there is a limit [to] the number of campers who do not [re]ally feel at home until the temperature [is] well below freezing.

This year campers will sleep in many-[c]oloured villas from a kitbag. Tent sides [c]ome in flower patterns, brightly colour[e]d stripes and pop colours. At Essen the [F]rench were alone in keeping to the [t]raditional blue.

The trend towards tents with porches [a]nd annexes continues. The export-[c]onscious accessories industry is tirelessly [m]aking tents as comfortable as the living-[r]oom at home.

Electricity and air conditioning are [a]vailable on demand and family need [n]ot forgo their favourite television pro[g]ramme. TV sets for campers have been [o]n the market for some time.

Camping furniture is as colourful as the [...] television news programmes have just [b]ecome and plastic roofs and groundsheets [e]nsure that no one gets wet even [t]hough storms may be raging outside.

Seven tents out of ten are bought either [i]n department stores or by mail order. The Federal Republic Camping Club esti[m]ates that 755,000 tents with a total [v]alue of 329.2 million Marks have been [m]anufactured over the past four years [a]nd that 2.6 million campers in this [c]ountry own their own tents.

A trailer coupling on a de luxe family saloon, one caravan manufacturer reckoned, is the sign of the king of holiday-makers. On the second day of the exhibition he claimed already to have sold a number of de luxe models.

His customers and those of his competitors are professional men, salary-earners and even a few wage-earners. A home on wheels costs between 2,300 and 25,000 Marks.

Cravans must combine comfort and practicability. De luxe models have the latest in matt finish bedroom suites and wall-to-wall mirrors. Log cabins, on the other hand, are a decided snip at 197 Marks per square metre including erection and personal ground-plan.

Roughly 173,000 people in this country are caravan-owners but only 140,000 are registered at the Motor Vehicle Registration Office in Flensburg. The remainder stay put in the owner's back garden as a second home.

Over the last three years the number of caravans registered as motor vehicles has increased by 67,050. Last year alone the rate of increase went up 33.2 per cent.

Foreign manufacturers have also done well on the caravan market. From 1967 to 1969 17,469 caravans were imported, their total value 61 million Marks.

The boat show section is not intended to compete with the Hamburg and Friedrichshafen boat shows. In Essen boats cannot be demonstrated in practice. Even so, one exhibitor at this dry-land boat show cheerfully claimed that turnover was good and reiterated a sales slogan to the effect that messing about on the river is gaining in popularity.

Exhibits ranged from small bathing boats for fifty Marks to sea-going yachts for 50,000 Marks. A particular attraction among the 300 boats on exhibit is a new aerostatic hovercraft on runners and a bellows-filled air cushion. It is powered by outboard motor and costs about 4,500 Marks.

There is an unmistakeable trend towards combining a camping holiday with a waterborne one. Seventy per cent of campers camp at the seaside or on the banks of a lake or river and one in three already owns a boat.

It has been estimated that 600,000 people in this country spend their leisure time on water. Fifty thousand of them own motor boats, 30,000 do not, preferring the peace and quiet of their yacht.

The Essen exhibition certainly proved that industry is producing an increasing number of combined vehicles and multi-purpose equipment for the growing numbers of people spending their spare time camping.

The exhibits in Essen's Gruga exhibition halls have little in common with the romance that used to be such an important part of camping.

Heinz Kluge-Lübke

(DIE WELT, 6 April 1970)

2.5 million people visit trade fairs

More than two and a half million people visited the thirty trade fairs and exhibitions held in this country last year, according to the annual report of the fairground-sponsored organisation responsible for compiling and comparing figures.

The best-patronised fairs in terms of paying visitors were the Stuttgart radio show, with 726,000 attendance, the Hanover Fair, with a gate equivalent to 680,000 visitors, the Cologne Anuga exhibition of foodstuffs and delicatessen, with 181,000, the Munich building machinery exhibition, with 125,000, and the Düsseldorf Interpack, with 115,000 visitors.

The most exhibitors displayed at the Hanover and Frankfurt Fairs, 5,330 and 2,890 respectively.

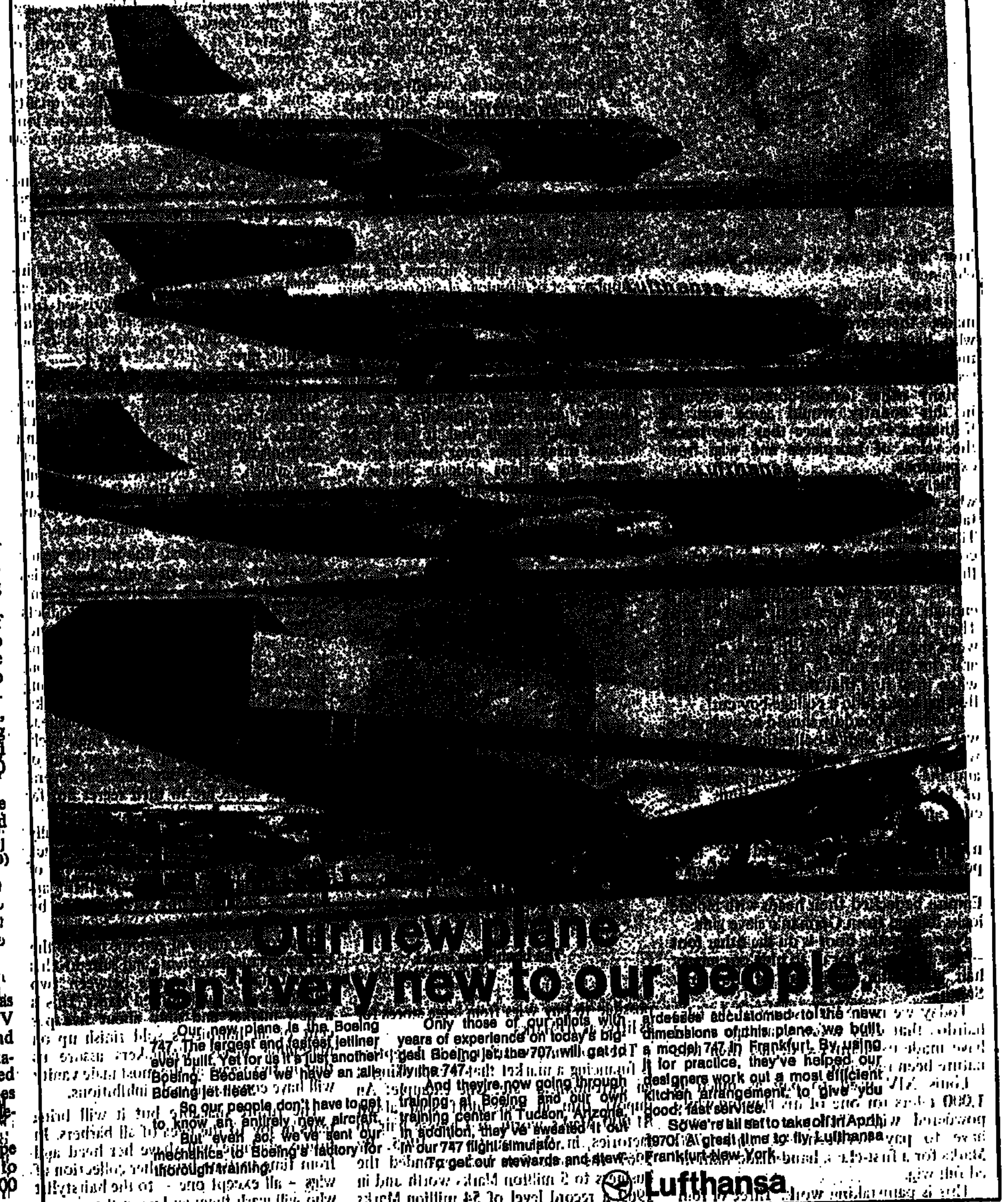
(Handelsblatt, 1 April 1970)

Substantial colour TV sales forecast

Philips feel that optimism is called for as regards developments in colour TV sales in Western Europe this year and other manufacturers agree. The limitation in sales is due more to restricted production capacity for colour TV tubes and semi-conductors than to poor demand.

Total sales forecast for Western Europe in 1970 are 1.8 million, as opposed to 850,000 sets sold last year and 450,000 in 1968.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 3 April 1970)



■ FASHION

To top it all – wigs for women

A woman's crowning glory is today often not her own hair. One woman whose judgment could be considered expert is Dr Katharina Focke, State Secretary to the Federal Chancellor's Office, a representative of the so-called weaker sex, who cannot face the prospect of social engagements without a good "hair-do".

She said: "The first time I attended an engagement with a hairpiece was last November at the Press Ball. I found it really chic. But since then I have come to the conclusion that a hairpiece is simply an accoutrement for a few hours.


The wig to give a woman evening elegance

"I have decided to have a full wig made, therefore. For working women who have to face many social engagements and who do a lot of travelling a second set of hair is a vital necessity."

Many other fashion-conscious women in this country would agree with Dr Katharina Focke, since they have learnt the value of hairpieces and wigs from experience.

There are of course those people here who call this a "falsche Be-*haupt*-ung", a false claim! They are right in one way. The German word for "wig" *Perücke* comes from the Greek and implies something on the lines of "deceiver".

This large-scale feminine fraud is enough to make men's hair stand on end! They find it a hair-raising experience when they have just got to know a blonde and she turns out to be a brunette, and when they find that their girlfriend's long flowing locks hide a college-boy cut!

Madame's boudoir should nowadays be well stocked with a collection of fashion wigs, dress wigs, shopping wigs, this, that and the other wigs, curly hairpieces, sets of false locks, [illegible] buns, kiss-curls and ponytails.

A women's reserve coiffure is nothing new. Cleopatra is reputed to have possessed over one hundred "deceivers".

The with-it people in the Roman Empire bedecked their heads with blonde locks lopped from Germanic slave girls.

Nowadays the boot is on the other foot – the fashion is for us to hide our mousy hair under the raven hair of the sunny South.

Today we make little secret of the false hairdos that only a few years ago would have made us shamefaced, had their true nature been revealed.

Louis XIV used to pay as much as 1,000 talers for one of his flowing white powdered wigs. Today a woman may have to pay between 900 and 1,700 Marks for a first-class, hand-made fashioned full-wig.

This is painstaking work. Three or four capillary strands are threaded at a time on to a gauze base. The gauze performs the role of the scalp. It allows the hairs to move freely in any direction so that the wig can be styled, washed and treated just like the real thing.

Machine made wigs are cheaper. They stitch the hairs on to a narrow strip of material.

A Federal Republic stitching-machine factory has produced a model that can thread 3,000 hairs in one minute. This is a fast and rational process. The finished product resembles a hand-made article and no difference is noticed in wear.

It is simply that many women prefer the Dior and Balmain wigs to copies of them. The latter are available for as little as 200 Marks. Is this too much to ask for a wig made of hair obtained from Europe? On the contrary, manufacturers of wigs and hairpieces state that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain supplies of suitable hair. The hair must be of top quality and have a standard length of at least 20 to 25 centimetres, about eight to ten inches.

The hair is bought by weight and costs the manufacturers around 2,500 Marks per kilo.

Our wig wearing ancestors had an easier time of it: they simply scalped their slaves or obtained hair from corpses. Slaves are rare these days, so European wig-makers have to rely mainly on deliveries from convents.

Another factor to be taken into consideration is that willing donors can only supply a set of clippings about once every five years.

For this reason only about five per cent of hair on the Federal Republic market comes from European sources. The remaining 95 per cent is supplied by Asian firms and the chief exporters are the Chinese. Asian hair structure is more brittle which means that it has to be refined many times over before it becomes the various delicate shades of blond and brunette that women in this country call for.

Since the quality of Asian hair is not so high as European it is cheaper. It is now


The Uschi Glas look!
(Photos: Peter Polzer)

possible to buy wigs from large stores for as little as 70 Marks.

The modern woman's urge to deception is financing a market that is expanding at an astronomical rate. One example: An import firm in Düsseldorf sold about 81,000 Marks worth of Chinese hair to factories in this country in 1965. By 1967 the same firm had expanded the business to 5 million Marks worth and in 1969 a record level of 54 million Marks worth of business had been achieved.


The wig that gives the girl sex appeal

By way of comparison this same firm exported 4,000 million Marks worth of hair to America in 1969.

For wig-makers "dishonesty" is the best policy.

Chinese locks often follow a long and crooked path before they reach the head of women in this country. Korea imports from Japan, which the Japanese have already imported from China in exchange for machinery. The largest Korean firm exported 20 million Marks worth of "deception" to the whole world.

Indonesia also exports hair, 30 to 40 tons of it each month. Best quality strands of hair over fifty centimetres long (more than twenty inches) fetch up to 80 Marks in Hong Kong.

Wigs are likely to become cheaper and those women who cannot afford the real "deception" will have to resort to "dishonest deception", wigs made of synthetic hair.

The efforts of the chemical fibre industry have paid off. Hair from the test tube can scarcely be distinguished from the real thing and will in the long run replace the natural product that is becoming rarer.

If the layman is confronted with examples of wigs made from real and artificial hair and asked to chose which is which through touching, sniffing and scrutinising would fail to tell him which was which. Even experts find it difficult according to the wig firms. Reserve sets of hair of this kind can be obtained in chain stores for as little as fifty Marks already.

Clearly the biggest hits at this year's Frankfurt spring fair were hippy wigs from Hong Kong. Their quality and reasonable price made them the products from Hong Kong in greatest demand. Those who simple wished to be weekend hippies can buy long Beatle manes from Hamburg's *Postshop* for prices ranging between fifty and one hundred Marks. There are also men whose high forehead stretches almost to the nape of their neck. Statistics say that only one per cent of men in this country are bald, but several per cent more are to their regret not far [illegible]

For them there is the toupee. Carefully placed on the bald patches and stuck down it covers these unwanted areas of shining skin, gives a new youthful appearance and does not event need to by taken off at bed time.

The toupee made of genuine hair to the customers measurements and suited to his natural hair colour costs between two hundred and seven hundred Marks. This is a new market and only about five per cent of all hairpieces sold finish up on masculine heads. Wigmakers assure us that in five years at the most male vanity will have conquered male inhibitions.

The future macabre but it will bring tears of joy to the eyes of all barbers. In future madame will shave her head and from time to time bring her collection of wigs – all except one – to the hairstylist who will wash them and perm them.

(Handelsblatt, 1 April 1970)

NEWS IN BRI[EF]

Cat's eyes

The weaker sex has strong[er] vision than men, according [to] f[...]urt traffic authorities.

They held voluntary eyesight [tests ...] people already in possession [of a] licence who had weak eyesight. [...] revealed that this was true in nea[rly ...] per cent of cases.

In the report on this test [the] authorities revealed that eight [...] men tested had imperfect colo[ur ...] This was true of only twenty p[er ...] women tested.

Great consternation was [...] the traffic authorities about [...] of people in possession of [...] licence who had weak eyesight [...] revealed that this was true in ne[...] per cent of cases.

Many of those participating [...] were unaware that their vision [...] to scratch. Eyesight tends to d[...] gradually and so they had bee[n ...] that they were losing this faculty [...] little.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 A[pril ...])

Fly and drive

Lufthansa, in cooperation with [...] hotels and a large car-hire org[...] is to put a new idea into opera[tion ...] will liven up this country's touri[sm ...] particularly in vineyard areas.

The "fly and drive" scheme [...] tourists a good selection of plane[s] and self-drive cars all over Europe.

The organisers are convinced [...] scheme will become popular in [...] since the Federal Republic is an [...] country for "fly and drive", not so [...] people can hurry, but so that the[y ...] take their leisure with a good G[...] wine.

The idea is that visitors should [...] know all about good German wi[ne ...] touring the vinegrowing areas, [...] winecellars and surveying the sce[...] wine-producing parts so that they [...] to know how varied wines fro[m ...] country are.

A travel guide, containing all the [...] needs to know about wines, is pu[...] by the Federal Republic Tourist [...] headquarters.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine [...] für Deutschland, 3 Apr[il ...])

Tall storey

A complete municipal office b[...] was recently demolished a[...] thought taken away in a lorry, [...] known thieves. The office block [...] dwigshafen disappeared right dow[n ...] foundations.

According to Ludwigshafen m[...] authorities the empty one-storey [...] and two garages attached were [...] by a motor factory.

The thieves took away everything [...] the roof tiles to the floorboards tha[t ...] considered would be useful. They [...] took away a brick wall and [...] entrance gate.

A spokesman for the Ludwi[gshafen] municipal authorities estimated [...] damage at approximately 30,000 [...]

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 Apr[il ...])

New rule

In spite of violent opposition [...] parish council the chairman [...] Bavarian folklore group said at a [...] meeting: "We plan to make life eas[...] young girls by reducing the amo[unt ...] underwear they are obliged to wear [...] in the national costume."

(DIE WELT, 11 April [...])

SOCCER

World Cup selectors still none the wiser!

[W]hen the match is over the opponents shower this country with [...]se. Spanish trainer Kubala fairly [...]hed praise on the Federal Republic [...]en after his charges had trounced this [cou]ntry 2 - 0 in Seville and Rumanian [...]er Niculescu was no less sparing with [...] compliments after the recent inter[nati]onal in Stuttgart.

[P]rofessor Niculescu reckoned that this [cou]ntry stands a good chance of winning [...] World Cup in Mexico. Yet in neither [...] did the German performance merit [...]h a bold conclusion.

[E]ven so, the compliments did not [sou]nd like empty gestures of mere courtesy. Both contained a note of respect. [...] Germans, both trainers seemed to [...], always seem to pull it off when the [oc]casion arises. You are such a competent [...]tion.

The guardian of this country's football [ho]pes cannot bank on such irrational [ho]pes. Federal trainer Helmut Schön is [no]t the man to see the world through [ros]e-tinted spectacles. Like his predeces[sor], Sepp Herberger, he tends to take a [gl]oomy view of the next hurdle.

On occasion both Herberger and Schön [ha]ve been ridiculed for this tendency. [Th]e one-all draw against Rumania is no [lau]ghing matter though.

Despite the trough the good old days [wh]en the Federal Republic eleven could [re]lapse into the grateful role of the [ou]tsider are past history. Despite these [tw]o setbacks football fans still expect this [co]untry to pull it off when it comes to [th]e crunch.

Yet the failure of these dress rehearsals [no]netheless appeared for a moment to be [the] writing on the wall. Were this coun[try]'s championship prospects to go by the [bo]ard?

The fans were on edge and their ire was [qu]ickly roused. Cries of "Throw in the [to]wel!" and "Uwe, Uwe!" (a reference to [U]we Seeler of Hamburg, an all-time great [wh]o has so often saved the day for this [co]untry) and shrill whistles of disapproval [we]re characteristic of the atmosphere in [St]uttgart's Neckarstadion.

Fans nowadays expect Federal league [cl]ubs to well and truly earn the gate-[m]oney and feel they have a right to [ex]pect the national team to do well. They [pa]y well for the privilege and the money [fo]otballers earn is occasionally so good [th]at the sums involved are beyond the [m]an on the street's comprehension.

The obvious conclusion is that some[th]ing special must always be forth[c]oming. Maybe the fans take everything [to]o personally. At all events this outlook [le]ads to fans showing precious little un[d]erstanding for the most precarious of [si]tuations.

At the moment it really is touch and go [to]o. The Federal league fixture list is [...]ound, with so many matches to be [p]acked into so short a time because of [th]e matches cancelled during an appalling [w]inter, to take its toll.

Helmut Schön has been given very little [t]ime to prepare for Mexico. Four international fixtures prior to the World Cup play-off is not much to go on. Two of them have already been played without success and a final decision has yet to be reached on a number of places in the team.

The final tickets to Mexico will be awarded in the course of the matches against Ireland and Yugoslavia on 9 and 13 May and Between then and the nineteenth, when the team flies to Mexico, a great deal of ground must be made up in respect of consolidation and teamwork (Seville and Stuttgart need only be recalled!).

In Seville Schön had noted with a passing glance in the direction of Günter Netzer of Mönchengladbach that it had not been Germany's game.

In Stuttgart Wolfgang Overath of Cologne and Helmut Haller of Turin were at the ready in midfield with instructions to take a hand in building up attacks and Franz Beckenbauer of Munich was there to add the finishing touches.

Yet only occasionally did the swift succession of passes materialise that in the long run would have been more than a match for any opponent. Haller was partly to blame. The Juventus player again proved unable to maintain the pace and to make use of his enormous talent.

The decision as to whether Haller can be expected to regain his form is one of the more difficult ones facing trainer Herlmut Schön.

In the first half Overath played at his brilliant best. He was, according to the Rumanian trainer, the spearhead of the German attack. In the second half he was played out, as he readily admitted. Something will have to be done there.

Beckenbauer performed magnificently. When he moved in to attack this country's moves went with a bang, were imaginative and promised results. Alas, he was on the defensive for too much of the time. All in all, the midfield was the bone of contention.

Back to square one and another experimental move seemed to be the watchword of the German performance. Schön can, of course, always fall back on Fichte, Held, Heynckes, Löhr, Libuda, Netzer, Patzke, Schulz and Seeler, but how?

Should he try Netzer again or is Schulz the answer? With Schulz in the team Beckenbauer could move into midfield, but it would be something of a risk.

Beckenbauer was too often seen moving perplexedly around in midfield despite the fact that a man of his ability would seem to be tailor-made for the post of organiser of victory.

Lorenz, who replaced the injured Haller after an hour of play (Haller badly bruised his shoulder and will be out of action for some time), was almost a catastrophe and Roth of Munich, a hard worker who seemed ideally suited for the midfield axis, had nothing to show as outside right but good will.

The attack was accordingly in a bad way at Stuttgart. Without the support from midfield (Berti Vogts's frequent advances were not sufficient on their own) Maas, Müller and Grabowski were pretty well left to their own devices.

Maas stumbled as often as not when he gained possession and succeeded in little more than one of Uwe Seeler's famous moves, a forward kick over his own head from behind taken in the act of falling on his back, and Müller, who at long last was able to play centre-forward, proved unable to make much of his chances either.

Gerd Müller did best when offside or in combination with Beckenbauer. He will, of course, always be criticised in a game in which he fails to score at least one goal.

Grabowsky came off best. He dribbled well, flanked well (one flanking manoeuvre led to Overath's equaliser) and aimed well (twice hitting the post).

Surprisingly enough, there were even gaps in the defence. On the face of it this would appear irreconcilable with the praise of Beckenbauer but it was more due to Höttges, who was uncertain on occasion, and to Schnellinger, the other "Italian," who like Haller cannot stand the pace of Federal league play at the moment.

Karl-Heinz Schnellinger, incidentally, cast doubt on the value of dress rehearsals of this kind. He maintained that players are too nervous because of the crucial importance of these games for their selection for Mexico.

Schnellinger would prefer trials in private, yet even disregarding the substantial amount (200,000 Marks) paid in gate-money by the 73,000 spectators Helmut Schön feels that an international is a far better trial than unrealistic training games.

Helmut Schön would, however, have preferred the Rumanians to have adopted different tactics. He expressed regret that Rumania resolutely nipped German attacks in the bud. The standard of play, he maintained, suffered as a result.

The Rumanians, skilled in technique and well trained, were obviously out to gain a prestige victory. Due to play off against England, Brazil and Czechoslovakia, they needed a boost in self-confidence. Their one-all draw in Stuttgart will certainly have helped.

Schön is certainly right in what he had to say about practising manoeuvres. In this respect the Rumanians were the worst imaginable opponent. They enjoyed the inestimable advantage of playing as if the World Cup depended upon it and their fighting spirit paid off. The Bulgarians will no doubt adopt the same tactics.

With the pressure on a player's true worth came to light. But on balance the same questions arise as beforehand. Schulz or Beckenbauer? Müller or Seeler? And in midfield Netzer, perhaps?

Questions, questions all around and never an answer forthcoming. Not even the best of recommendations is a guarantee of success.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 April 1970)

Overath (left) scoring a goal in the Federal Republic versus Rumania match in Stuttgart. The score was one all. (Photo: Horstmüller)

Timing at Munich Olympics to cost 4 million Marks

Timing at the 1972 Munich Olympics will probably cost between three and four million Marks, it was stated at a press conference given in Munich by a major Swiss watch manufacturer at which various new measuring devices were displayed.

An electronic brain will make it possible to record times to within a thousandth of a second. Times can also be relayed directly to the scoreboard in the stadium and the clockface on the TV screen.

An electronic device specially devised for long-distance skiing is able to store simultaneously the times of 119 individual competitors.

Television technology has contributed towards a new photofinish technique. Special TV cameras take 100 frames a second (in contrast to the 25 frames of a conventional camera). The cameras can also be remote-controlled.

The result is particularly clear pictures making it possible to ascertain positions without the slightest doubt, something that has not always been possible in sprint finishes in the past.

Another innovation unveiled at Munich was a starting device that electronically blocks the starting pistol if an athlete jumps the gun. The pistol does not fire and lights flash instead.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 April 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 80	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 6.—		